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COMPULSORY ARBITRATION WINS AT HAVANA

Agreement Is Reached on Project for Setting Up Pan-American System

UNITED STATES BACKS BRAZILIAN PROPOSAL

Conference to Meet in Washington to Define Limits and Design Machinery

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAVANA—Establishment of a thorough-going system of compulsory arbitration, designed to insure permanent peace in the New World, has been agreed upon at the Pan-American Conference.

Clear indorsement of the doctrine of compulsory arbitration and provision for an all-American conference to meet at Washington within a year to set up machinery to make it effective in the settlement of Western Hemisphere controversies are contained in a project unanimously approved by the Committee on Public International Law.

The proposal was made by Raul Fernandez, president of the Brazilian delegation, with the enthusiastic support of Charles E. Hughes, head of the United States contingent.

Text of Proposal

Its provisions are as follows:

"One—That the republics of America adopt obligatory arbitration as the means which they will employ for the pacific solution of their international differences of a juridical nature.

"Two—That the republics of America will meet in Washington within a period of one year in a conference of conciliation and arbitration to draw up a convention for the realisation of this principle with the minimum expectations which they consider indispensable to safeguard the independence and the sovereignty of states, as well as its exercise in matters within their domestic jurisdiction, and also excluding matters involving the interests or relating to the action of a state not a party to the convention.

"Three—That the governments of the American republics will send for this purpose plenipotentiaries with instructions regarding the maximum and the minimum which they would accept with regard to obligatory arbitral jurisdiction.

Provides for Growth

"Four—That the convention or conventions of conciliation and arbitration which they succeed in drawing up should leave open a protocol of progressive arbitration which will permit the development of this beneficient institution to the greatest possible extent.

"Five—That the convention or conventions which may be drawn up, upon signature should be submitted immediately to the respective governments for their ratification in the shortest possible time."

The United States delegation, which has centered its efforts upon the arbitration project, preferring to stress proposals where agreement is possible rather than to emphasize differences such as that on intervention, heralded adoption of the Fernandez project as the first definite step toward practical measures for the attainment of peace.

Members feel that the cause of arbitration has been advanced materially by this action, and the reaction of all delegations toward this accord was so harmonious as to overshadow the failures the conference has experienced in other projects during the last few days.

United States' Position

The open protocol arrangement is designed to permit those nations willing to go farther than others in submitting their disputes to arbitration so to do. The resolution is regarded by the United States delegation as expressive of the position which the United States is willing always to take. It provides safe ground upon which the United States can always stand whether the Ad-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Utilities Point to Lower Rates and the Confidence of Investors

These Two Facts Emphasized by Defenders of Corporations Under Fire—Analysis of Both Opens Vital Questions

On the eve of an inquiry by the Federal Trade Commission, as provided for in a resolution drawn by Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, into the operations of public utility corporations in the United States, the questions to be faced are the effect of holding companies, the matter of interstate and intrastate control, interlocking directorates between electric, communication and power companies, and the general interests of the consuming and investing public. Following is the last of four articles discussing these phases of the subject, published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

4. The Consumer

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—Two facts especially seem important to those who are inclined to defend the work of the public-utility companies. The first is that the public confidence in the work of the utilities has been manifested by the large number of consumers who have invested in the companies. The second is that the price of electric current has declined over a period of years when all commodities generally have been considerably enhanced in value.

George B. Cortelyou, president of the Joint Committee of National Utility Associations, declared that out of a total of more than 3,000,000 investors in the utilities, at least 1,500,000 of them are consumers.

Henry R. Hayes, president of the Investment Bankers' Association, declared in a speech last October: "The utilities themselves, we are glad to note, in the last three years have raised over $750,000,000 by sale of securities in small amounts to customers and employees. May that good work continue."

That may appear to be a rather substantial sum, but it is really inconsequential when it is remembered that the estimated total investments in such properties in the United States amount to more than $17,000,000,000. It is really a sum but slightly more than one-half the new securities floated by utility companies during the calendar year of 1927. Therefore the relative importance of consumer interest in utility plants is probably not as great as is the local representation in the management companies, which itself is fairly negligible.

Consumer's Interest Clear

The interest of the consumer, therefore, in the proposed investigation of utilities by the Federal Trade Commission, is not so greatly confused as may have been represented. The consumer, after all, is interested primarily in obtaining electricity and gas cheaper so that he can make

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Col. Lindbergh's Name Given to French Beach

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Paris

THE name of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh is now given to a French beach. The beach at Saint-lo Dourville, in Manche, will in future be known as Lindbergh Plage. It was there that Colonel Lindbergh landed from a French airplane during his visit. The commune wished to change the name and obtained permission from Colonel Lindbergh through the embassy.

Commander Weiss, who first greeted Colonel Lindbergh at Le Bourget, announces that French aviators will fly over the plages and that a monument will be erected to Nungesser, Coli, and Lindbergh.

"What Ho, Buddy, Turn 'er Over"

© Wide World

Pal Flew From Hadley Field, N. J., to the Air Mail Field at Chicago, Where His Master Now Is. He Misses His Friends and Hopes to Hop Back Some Day to See Them.

MONEY POWER RULES SOCIETY, SAYS MACDONALD

Ex-Labor Premier Calls for Financial Control at Oxford Meeting

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OXFORD, Eng. — Ramsay Macdonald, speaking before a large and enthusiastic crowd of Oxford undergraduates last night, discussed the "profound public misconceptions of the British Labor Party," and outlined its policy on important economic questions. The ex-Prime Minister and leader of the Labor movement which, at the last general election, polled 5,000,000 votes, which it expects to increase to 7,000,000 next year, stressed the need for control of "money power." When the Labor Party came into being, he said, "its conception was a conception of Socialism, co-ordinating thought and energy.

"It wanted to produce a political system which would be in accordance with the spiritual basis of the Gospels, and a social system which would mean the personal, political freedom of all men, despite the vast power which economic forces had gathered round themselves.

"Some people say the position of the Labor Party is simply this: if you talk about coal our one cure is nationalization; if you talk about unemployment our one cure is nationalization. That is a profound mistake. We believe in nationalization, certainly, but the method of the Labor Party, while laying down the general conception of social organization and responsibility, does not say that here and now is a practical cure for all our grievances. But what we do say is that you cannot get a temporary cure for any of them, unless it belongs to the nature of the thought and conception of society that nationalization implies. At the present moment we are undergoing an industrial revolution on account of changes in transport and power which, 50 years hence, will be looked upon as we today look back upon the great historical industrial revolution.

Does Not Attack Money Power

"If the process goes on of the financier getting more and more control of the manufacturer, of banks becoming more and more important than the skilled organization of labor by people whom we used

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Harvard-Bok Advertising Medal Is Awarded to James H. McGraw

Prizes Totaling $14,000 Are Announced by 1927 Jury

James H. McGraw, president of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company of New York, is the winner of the gold medal for distinguished contemporary services to advertising in the 1927 series of Harvard Advertising Awards founded by Edward W. Bok in 1923.

The 1927 awards, involving prizes amounting to $14,000, were announced at a dinner held at the Harvard Business School in honor of the winners. Mr. McGraw received the major award because of "his long service in the upbuilding of higher standards in advertising in the business press of the country."

List of Awards

The other awards were as follows:

National Campaign for a Specific Product ($2000)—To Mrs. Erma Perham Proetz of the Gardner Advertisement Company, St. Louis, for the campaign of Pet Milk, a product of the Pet Milk Company.

National Campaign of an Institutional Character ($2000)—To the Ronalds Advertising Agency, Ltd., Montreal, for the institutional campaign of the Canadian Pacific Railway, prepared by W. P. Tuttle.

Local Campaign ($2000)—To Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc., New York City, for the campaign of R. H. Mack & Co., Inc., prepared by Paul Hollister.

Industrial Campaign ($2000)—To Davis & Geck, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., for the campaign of D. & G. Sutures.

For Scientific Research in Advertising ($2000)—To J. Walter Thompson Company, New York City, for the research study titled, "Retail Shopping Areas."

Effective Use of Text

For the Advertisement Most Effective in Its Use of Text as the Chief Means of Delivering Its Message ($1000)—To Barton, Durstine & Osborn, Inc., New York City, for an advertisement of Marshall Field & Co., titled, "Even So Simple a Thing as a Handkerchief," prepared by Thoreau Cronyn.

For the Advertisement Most Effective in Its Use of Pictorial Illustration ($1000)—To T. M. Cleland, New York City, for an advertisement

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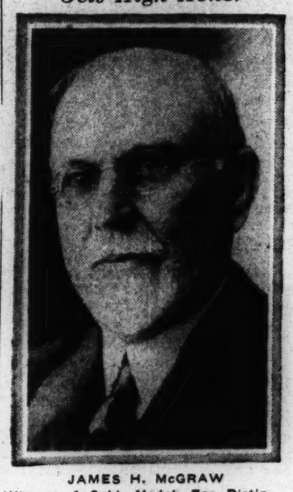
Gets High Honor



JAMES H. McGRAW

Winner of Gold Medal For Distinguished Contemporary Services to Advertising in 1927 Series of Harvard Advertising Awards Founded by Edward W. Bok.

ACCORD REACHED WITH MEXICO ON LAND LAW ISSUE

Mr. Morrow Quietly Settles Controversy Over Seizing of Americans' Property

MORE THAN 6,000,000 ACRES ARE INVOLVED

President Calles Agrees to Pay Cash for All Lands Taken for Peons

By DREW PEARSON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—The problem of administering the Mexican Agrarian Law, under which between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 acres of American-owned land have been seized, and which the United States State Department considered more difficult of solution than the petroleum law controversy, has been quietly settled by Dwight W. Morrow, American Ambassador.

President Calles has agreed, first, to stop the expropriation of Americans' land that cannot be paid for; second, to turn back some of the land that was seized but not used, and, third, to pay for the land that remains in Mexican hands. Meanwhile the Mexican Congress has given President Calles the power to administer the agrarian law personally during the next six months.

Mr. Morrow, on the other hand, is doing his best to help the Mexican Government raise funds with which to pay for the land and to furnish tools and seed for the peons to cultivate the new land allotted to them under the agrarian reforms.

More Vital Than Oil Issue

Although the oil law dispute caught the attention of the American public on many occasions, while the Mexican land seizures under the agrarian law never flared in the headlines, actually its administration represented a greater loss to American investors. Moreover, the celebrated exchange of notes between the State Department and Mexico which nearly resulted in the breaking off of diplomatic relations during the fall of 1926, was as much concerned with the land law as with petroleum.

The State Department has always been more concerned with the land law because it agreed in theory with the Mexican proposal to break up the vast feudal estates and saw in this a means of creating a stable, landed peasantry which would end Mexico's greatest difficulty—revolution. It was the practical working out of the law that caused such friction between the two governments.

Before the adoption of the agrarian law, the situation in Mexico was briefly this: Approximately 90 per cent of the area of Mexico was in the hands of 15 per cent of the people. In Lower California, for instance, four families until recently owned the entire peninsula. In another state, 1 per cent of the rural families owned 99.8 per cent of the land. Most of these big estates lie in northern and central Mexico and are in the hands of Americans, Mexicans, Spaniards, Germans and other nationals, in the order named.

Practical Serfdom

As a result of this, one-half the population of Mexico has been tied to the soil in practical serfdom. Before the Revolution of 1910, which created the agrarian law, these people were sold with the estates. This was not a matter of law—since the law requiring peons to remain with the haciendas was abolished in 1810—but it was a matter of fact.

It remained a fact because the only possible way of leaving the estate was for a peon to pay his debts, and as he worked for an average wage of between 18 centavos (9 cents) and 25 centavos a day, it was almost impossible to get out of debt. He could get someone to liquidate his indebtedness only by going to work for him. Thus 7,000,000 human beings were tied to the large estates.

This system began to disappear between 1910 and 1917 when the Indians rose up group by group and repudiated their debts. However, they still had no land of their own, so that in 1917 an agrarian law was adopted which created for each Indian community a communal tract of approximately 4387 acres, called an "ejido."

The Indian peon then began to come into his own. In some states one-half the population deserted the haciendas for the Indian communities. In other states the independent population doubled. Power began to be transferred from the army and the large land holders to the peasants.

Expropriation Recognized

In the Payne-Warren agreement of 1923, by which Charles E. Hughes extended recognition to the Obregon Government, the right of breaking up the landed estates was agreed to "in principle." It was agreed that 1755 hectares—enough to comprise an "ejido"—might be taken and paid for in agrarian bonds. All seizures beyond that amount in each district were to be paid for in cash. However, the United States did not accept the Mexican method of evaluating the seized property, which was to be the fiscal value of the land plus 10 per cent, plus the improvements since the last tax valuation.

Furthermore the State Department objected to the manner in which the lands were seized. In many cases, state governments refused to give payment even in bonds, and much larger areas than 1755 hectares were taken without the stipulated cash payment.

Local agrarian committees would decide to expropriate a certain tract of land, and it would forthwith be seized with little or no co-operation from the Federal Government. After

WOMEN SEEKING WAYS TO HELP PUBLIC SCHOOL

Educators Speak to Mothers as Co-Workers in Conference at Chicago

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Does the old-fashioned report card help build character in the child who brings it home? Should a mother demand implicit obedience of her little son? From what kind of homes do honest children come?

Questions like these were answered by leading authorities on character education, experts from the fields of secular and religious education when more than 2000 women gathered here in a Mid-West conference arranged by the Chicago Association for Child Study and Parent Education.

For three days the mothers heard discussions of this important phase of modern education. Educators spoke to the mothers as co-workers.

The time honored report card was a target for Prof. Henry C. Morrison, director of the laboratory school at the University of Chicago.

Comparison With Own Work

"When a child brings home an interesting A on that dear old card," he said, "he has brought home something that means nothing to him or to you except as it is compared with the work of some other child. One of the worst things about it is that it is building up a whole class of people who think personal character building consists of a process of getting by.

"I would substitute a procedure whereby the only comparison a child has a chance to make is a comparison of his own present with his own past."

Plans which have been advanced in the schools to teach character by a regular course were not favored by the speakers.

"A cold, academic knowledge of what is right and what is wrong does not function in conduct," declared Dr. Mark May, of Yale University. Dr. May based his conclusions on tests given by him and a colleague to 12,000 school children. Emotions, preferences and feelings are the factors that enter into conduct, he said.

Training Honest Children

Honest children, his studies showed, usually come from homes where the relations of parents are harmonious, where the example is good and where discipline is neither too lax nor too severe. In school, the unwritten code and general moral tone is of great importance in training honest children, his studies showed.

Dr. Max Mason, president of the University of Chicago, presided at an evening session of the conference. "I have been brought up by three children," he said, explaining his reason for standing among experts.

A Widely Known Art Institute

in a Little Utah Town

HOW was it started? How financed? How large? Why in a small town? These, and many other questions are continually being received from London, Paris, and other large cities about this institute. Read more about it

Monday

on the Art Page

Commerce Invades the Realm of Art

University School of Commerce to Hang Bust in Oils by Businessman

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Northwestern University announced that it is going to hang a portrait from a businessman's brush in its new School of Commerce. The picture is a bust in oils of Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, painted by Elbert G. Drew, secretary of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company

Mr. Drew has been with the company 37 years. About a dozen years ago he began to study art. After finding out the delights of painting as a hobby he helped organize the Business Men's Art Club of Chicago. Then he helped found clubs in other cities and was made president of the Associated Amateur Art Clubs of America.

Now he is practicing what he preached. The painting in Weyboldt Hall, where young people come to learn the ways of commerce will serve to remind them that art may be cultivated behind the scenes of business.

MRS. LINDBERGH TO BE DECORATED IN BOSTON WHILE SON LOOKS ON

WASHINGTON (AP)—For "characteristics of modesty and idealism and outstanding work in the teaching profession," Mrs. Evangeline Lindbergh will receive a gold emblem and life membership in the National Education Association at its convention in Boston, March 1.

J. W. Crabtree, secretary of the association, who signed the certificate, said: "It is a source of distinct pride to the teaching profession that the youth whom the nations have so singularly honored is the son of a fellow worker."

The testimonial is to be presented while her son, Colonel Lindbergh, looks on, just as she has looked on while the world heaped honors on him.

GEN. SHERRILL GIFT FOR LECTURES AT YALE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale University announces that Gen. Charles H. Sherrill of New York City has given $55,000 with which to establish in the Yale School of Law the Charles H. Sherrill Lectures on International Law and Relations.

The first lectures on this foundation will be given, Feb. 24 and 25, by George H. Moses, United States Senator from New Hampshire. In April another set of lectures on this foundation will be given by Albert Shaw, editor of Review of Reviews.

MUST SALUTE FLAG

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—The children of the public schools of the State who refuse to salute the United States flag, as provided by a state law, must be disciplined by the teachers the same as for the infraction of any other state law or rule, the state board of education ruled.

HIGHER IDEALS IN COLLEGE MEN ARE CALLED FOR

Oberlin Head Studies Group of Undergraduates as to Interest in Religion

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J.—What is regarded in university circles as one of the most important college conferences on religion ever held in the United States has just opened here with 58 college presidents and other officials from 81 universities and 17 preparatory schools in attendance. They will discuss religion in its relation to the present-day college student.

The question was considered from four distinct points of view in a symposium at the opening of the conference at the Princeton graduate college. Dr. Ernest H. Wilkins, president of Oberlin College, opened the discussion with a statement intended to express the viewpoint of the university administration.

Though a large majority of the students are not preoccupied with religion, Dr. Wilkins declared, a large proportion of them are found to have high ideals. He felt, however, that the modern American university does not nourish and foster that idealism in the way that it should.

Dr. Wilkins in analyzing a hypothetical group of 1000 undergraduates, told the conference that of this number 100 would probably be found who were deeply interested in religion. Eight hundred would probably be indifferent or more passively interested in religion he said, while only the remaining 100 would be openly antagonistic or irreligious.

Martyn Keeler, a Yale senior, speaking from the viewpoint of the undergraduate, agreed substantially with the viewpoint taken by Dr. Williams and analyzed the reason for the seeming religious indifference of the majority of college students. In experience of the student, the sheltered irresponsibilities of college and the multitude of activities which focus attention over a wide field were assigned as partial causes. The "destructively critical attitude encouraged by sophisticated professors" and the "unclassified new ideas to which the student thought is subjected" were also given by Mr. Keeler as factors.

Much of the criticism of modern youth is unfounded, Alfred E. Stearns, headmaster of the Phillips Andover Academy, declared in speaking from the standpoint of the preparatory school. "Youth," he declared, "was never more ready than it is today for a religion it can understand and interpret and be honest about."

Dr. Henry Sloan Coffin, president of the Union Theological Seminary, recommended religious courses in the curriculum, corporate worship and volunteer movements such as those sponsored by the Young Men's Christian Association. Religion must be made the background and backbone of all university life, he said.

Happy Flying Dog Settled at Chicago

There to Stay Unless His Master, a Flier, Is Sent to Another Field

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—"Pal, the Flying Dog," sounds like the title of a childhood classic, but there is nothing fictitious about Pal, the former shaggy mascot of Hadley Air Field in New Jersey, who, upon his master's transfer, became disconsolate, and would not be comforted until taken aboard a mail plane and shot overland for a joyful reunion in Chicago.

Now, from the cockpit of a mail plane, Pal watches the air and with eagerly thumping tail greets each winged arrival out of the East with questioning glance, as if to say: "What ho, buddy? Can't give me news of Hadley Field?" Sometimes it is an old friend that drops down from the clouds and then Pal's delight is unbounded. But, leave his master and return with one of them? Well, hardly. Pal is a Chicago dog now; unless the master is transferred again, in which case, of course, Pal will become a flying dog once more.

PRESIDENT SEES DANGER TO NEW TAX REDUCTIONS

Cautions Congress Against Extravagant Expenditure and Gives Reasons

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The tendency of Congress to ignore recommendations of President Coolidge on pending major issues has caused increasing apprehension on the part of the Executive.

The President has warned members of Congress that if there is to be further tax reduction measures demanding great outlay must be studied and handled with a view to that end. Increased appropriations will wipe out the expected surplus and a proposal to reduce taxes in the face of such a situation would not have Presidential approval. Largely increased appropriations have already been granted to the Shipping Board and the War Department.

The latest legislative action, talk-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Engineering Called Basis for Zoning

Foundation of Facts Held First Need in City Planning Programs

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALTOONA, Pa.—Sound engineering practice as the basic requirement of successful zoning regulations was stressed by speakers at a two-day convention of the Pennsylvania Association of Planning Commissioners just held here.

Authorities on various departments of zoning practice, in recording progress during the last year, cited numerous instances to show the trend of public opinion in favor of zoning restrictions which were the result of technical study and the application of the most modern methods of city planning.

"The basis of a zoning ordinance must be something more than just unsupported opinion," F. P. Best of Pittsburgh declared. "It is an engineering design, and its structure, to be sound, must be based on an accurate knowledge of facts."

U. B. Arthur, chief engineer of the Pittsburgh commission stressed the necessity of designing zoning codes to meet the individual situation in a given community, rather than adopting sterotyped restrictions.

"If zoning were put to a vote in Pittsburgh," Mr. Arthur said, "it would be continued by an overwhelming majority. The duplex house is the worst sort of house that can be built. There is no objection to double or even row houses, but single homes are the best."

John Ihlder of Washington, D. C., manager of the civic development department of the United States Chamber of Commerce, in discussing city planning, declared "that mental limitations are the greatest handicap in building cities."

To illustrate his point he referred to through motor traffic, which engineering practice showed should pass by the city instead of going through it. Merchants, he said, would object to this improvement at first, but would find it a paying thing after it was put into practice. Mr. Ihlder urged the use of certain specified streets for truck traffic.

More stringent zoning restrictions were urged by W. C. Rice of Pittsburgh. He referred to 3015 permit requests reported in four years in that city, of which only 350 were granted by the zoning board.

FRANCE TO CENSOR FOREIGN FILMS

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—A decree instituting control over foreign films has been signed by President Doumergue and will come into immediate operation. There will be a board of censors, which will probably reject a certain proportion of foreign pictures.

Nevertheless, it is impossible to regard the appointment of the board as indicating the probability of serious restriction.

Lonely, Nameless Collie Won No Prizes but He Taught Lesson to Show Visitors

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—It was the last day of the dog show at Madison Square Garden and the aristocrats of dogdom barking less and sleeping more than had been their wont since the show started. The novelty of the occasion had worn off.

The best cairn terries in the show was fast asleep in his corner. A prize-winning cocker spaniel blinked lazily at his various admirers. A Russian wolfhound posed gracefully while he dozed. An Irish setter openly turned his back on the crowd in general. But in one corner of Collie Row, there was welcome on the mat. A snow white collie, with patches of brown about the eyes, was receiving.

No doubt this friendly collie had a pedigree, but that was a matter that belonged to his master and him. And there must have been trophies on the walls of his kennel at home, for he was a beautiful dog. But in contrast to the fine sounding entry names of the others, like "Lady Baltimore" and "Earl of Dundee," which were posted above the winners, the sign above this dog said, "Collie," and nothing more. But identity or no identity, this shaggy white fellow was receiving. He liked the smell of the visitors' coats and he extended a friendly paw on the slightest invitation.

A small girl standing before him turned to the person in charge of the neighboring collies.

From Out of the West

"Isn't he lovely? Do you know his name?"

He did not know. A western collie, he answered, whose owner was hoping he would bring home the ribbons. That was all.

The little girl turned to the boy with a white cap.

"Can you tell me the name of the white collie?" she asked.

The boy shook his head.

"No, Miss. Get a catalogue. That ought to tell."

But, instead, the child approached the collie.

"I'd like to call you Pal," she said. The collie gave her a friendly sniff and extended his right paw. Evidently the christening was agreeable to him.

"I'm just a big paw-shaking collie from the Middle West," he seemed to say, "and I'm here to see the sights, even as you are. 'Pal,' it is, and let's shake on it."

Mutual Friendship

So they did, to their mutual satisfaction; and there followed a great deal of patting on the part of the little girl, while the collie joyously indulged in sniffing a little tan coat.

The time came when the little girl had to leave. Reluctantly they parted. She started down the aisle. After a bit, she looked back, but already "Pal" was sniffing a stranger's coat. Presently a snowy paw reached out. It was clasped by the firm brown hand of the stranger. A new friendship was sealed and the little girl moved on, quite satisfied.

As she moved out of Collie Row she saw many winners, but she remembered only one—a snowy white fellow with patches of brown about the eyes.

He had no ribbons to show for it, but he was winning on three points—a friendly sniff, an outstretched paw, and a pair of soft dark eyes.

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the lands had been seized, most of them remained idle, because the peons lacked the tools and capital to cultivate them.

President Calles now has a fairly strong, centralized Government, so that he is in a position to control the local seizures of lands, and since the appointment of Mr. Morrow to Mexico City, several steps have been taken to improve the entire agrarian situation.

Sixty-one out of the 670 claims filed for cash payments due on land seizures have been paid. Of these 19 were foreign claims which received 5,063,600 pesos, and 42 were Mexican, which received 1,786,000 pesos. Of the 670 claims filed, 120 have been made by foreigners.

The Mexican Government, in addition to accepting agrarian bonds on their face value in payment of taxes, has recently permitted them to be deposited in the Agricultural Credit Bank as two-thirds value for collateral on loans. This has considerably enhanced the value of the bonds, which heretofore had been almost worthless.

Far more important, however, is Mr. Morrow's latest arrangement by which President Calles agrees to expropriate no more American property until it can be paid for, and to turn back some of the property which is not in use. Illustrative of President Calles' good faith, some of this land has already been returned.

The State Department's viewpoint regarding the entire agrarian question can be said to be this: "The establishment of a landed peasantry will eradicate the dissatisfied peons who, having nothing to lose, were great believers in revolutions. But this emancipation of the peons cannot be established in a night, or a year, as the Mexican Government has been trying to accomplish it in the past. It must be a long and slow process."

MONEY POWER RULES SOCIETY

(Continued from Page 1)

to call the 'old captains of industry'; if we go on from year to year and money power increases its authority and grip upon society, you can have political liberty or any other liberty you like but society will be held, industry will be held, the distribution of wealth will be held absolutely in the hands of those who own and control money power.

"I do not mean this as an attack upon money power. You cannot check money power by combination, either on the part of the old captains of industry or the trade unions. The problem you have to face is to devise some machinery and some organization by which this money power will be controlled for the popular well-being.

Economics and Politics

"We have today to face a joint problem, that of controlling money power and that of the stimulation of industry. So far as the stimulation of industry is concerned, there is no party except the Labor Party which accepts that as part of its political program, for the policy of the Tory Party is either to stand aside or, in the event of a deadlock, throw its whole weight on the side of the employers.

"You cannot keep up a high standard of living unless you organize your industries. The only thing that will make industries flourish is organization, co-ordination, centralization. You must organize your production and you must organize to sell what you produce. You want your markets both at home and abroad watched by competent men, so that every economic advantage is used to fructify your industry and make it more efficient.

"There is no party in the State which has worked out the relation of economics to politics, except the Labor Party. We do not want for a moment to halt the growth of economic power, but it certainly today presents a problem of control. The question of the stimulation of industry, of markets, and the organization of your industry so that you will get the best economic benefit from it has been clearly thought out by the Labor Party alone."

DUTCH DEFENSE MINISTRY

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—Parliament has passed a bill by which the departments of war and navy are to be merged into one department of defense, headed by the present War Minister, Mr. Lambooy. The main object of the move is the unification of national defense.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

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CITY REFORMED, REPORTS MAYOR OF CINCINNATI

Seasongood Says His Work Is Done and He Will Retire in 1930

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, O.—"Cincinnati's political transformation in a period of five years is only a demonstration of what any municipality may accomplish once the searchlight is turned on and the interest of citizens is awakened and brought to focus on municipal politics," is the conviction of Mayor Murray Seasongood, whose hand has guided the reform movement since its inception in 1923, and who has announced his retirement from active political life with the expiration of the present councilmanic term, Jan. 1, 1930.

By his outspoken attacks both in and out of council on the abuses of city government, Mr. Seasongood has made himself a nationally known figure.

Famous for Culture

Commenting on the success of the reform movement here, he said:

"Cincinnati long had been famous the world over for the culture of its citizens. Art, music, religion received the enthusiastic support of the people. But politics—that received little consideration. It was a strange paradox, indeed, that a city renowned for its culture should likewise be notorious for political corruption. But it was not surprising that when the civic spirit of Cincinnatians became focused on the city hall, that the same enthusiasm and idealism should effect a municipal administration which has become a model for other great cities.

"Politics is no more removed from the citizen than is any other activity of the day. Americans must be taught that vital interest in the state is paramount. Cincinnatians have learned that lesson.

"That political integrity and economic progress go hand in hand has been demonstrated by the unparalleled activity of Cincinnati since 1926."

Mayor Seasongood ran for re-election to council in November only after insistent pressure was brought to bear upon him. He indicated to friends he has accomplished what he started to do in 1923—reform the city government.

McGRAW GETS "AD" MEDAL

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Cadillac Motor Car Company, titled, "Cadillac Creates a New Luxury in Motoring."

For the Advertisement Most Effective in Its Combination of Text and Illustration ($1000)—To Calkins & Holden, New York City, for an advertisement of Wesson Oil, a product of the Southern Cotton Oil Company, titled, "And That's Why Women Really Prefer It."

For the Advertisement Most Effective in Typography ($1000)—To the Ford Motor Company, Detroit, for an advertisement titled, "Important Facts About the New Ford Car."

Sprague Presents Award

The certificates of award were presented by Prof. O. M. W. Sprague, acting dean of the Harvard Business School.

Professor Sprague told of some of the economic problems of advertising.

W. H. Siple, assistant to the directors of the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, spoke on "Art in Advertising."

Frank Braucher, advertising director of the Crowell Publishing Company, who represented the 1927 jury on the program, explained "Advertising From the Point of View of the Publisher, Advertiser and Jury." He emphasized the seriousness with which the jury investigated the material to be judged.

Paul T. Cherington, director of research of the J. Walter Thompson Company, advertising agency of New York, declared: "Advertising research is a form of market research. It could not have developed in an age of underproduction. . . . But in present conditions of production and consumption there is room for unbiased knowledge of the workings of this force for the modification of demand."

Mr. McGraw is in the South and the medal was received for him my Malcolm Muir, Vice-President of the McGraw-Hill Company, who read Mr. McGraw's address, which was on the subject of "Advertising and the Maintenance of Prosperity." He described the functions and importance of advertising in modern distribution.

"Advertising works for the public as well as for the advertiser," Mr. McGraw's address said in part. "It helps stabilize industry, and thus employment and dividends. It emphasizes quality and use, which, with price, are sounder criteria of value than price alone. It assures, through price stabilization, the continued improvement of product and the development of new products to minister to the consumers' needs."

The 1927 jury was composed of: M. T. Copeland, professor of marketing, Harvard Business School, chairman; Neil H. Borden, assistant professor of advertising, Harvard Business School; Frank Braucher, advertising director of the Crowell Publishing Company; New York; George M. Burbach, advertising manager of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, St. Louis; J. K. Fraser, the Blackman Company, advertising agency, New York; G. B. Hotchkiss, professor of marketing, New York University; Henry Lewis Johnson, president of the Graphic Arts Company, Boston; T. J. McManis, assistant manager of publicity department, General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York; Fred T. Singleton, Evans-Winter-Hebb, Inc., advertising, Detroit; H. L. Staples, president of Staples & Staples, Inc., advertising counselors, Richmond, Va., and Henry H. Taylor of Taylor & Taylor, printers, San Francisco.

DANGER TO NEW TAX REDUCTIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

ing heavy expenditure of money in opposition to the President's recommendation, is the flood control measure reported by the House committee. The plan approved by Mr. Coolidge and presented by Maj.-Gen. Edwin Jadwin, chief of engineers, proposed that the states to be benefitted pay a part of expense of the work for their protection, although a smaller proportion than has hitherto been paid under similar circumstances. The Reid bill puts the entire expense on the Federal Government. Mr. Coolidge recommended further that the work be confined to the flooded district while the reported bill provides for work on tributary rivers.

In the hearings on the Reid bill it was repeatedly stated that the states which had suffered from the flood could not bear any part of the expense. President Coolidge was willing to have a commission of business men make an investigation and report what states could pay, and how much.

In regard to the shipping program, President Coolidge has expressed his disfavor of making one member of the Shipping Board a majority where the sale of ships is concerned. This has been done in a bill which passed the Senate which also almost doubled the amount of money appropriated.

The long discussed farm relief situation is still pending. Nothing so far has been worked out that would meet the President's views to a greater extent than did the McNary-Haugen bill, which he vetoed. The equalization fee policy which he disapproved is still very much alive in the debates of Congress.

As to the navy bill, there is a somewhat different situation. Here the President's economy program would seem to have been strained somewhat by his action in supporting the navy program, although that is in process of being shrunk. The $740,000,000 which was to have been authorized is expected to be cut to something like $500,000,000 or less. A plan upon which agreement is now being sought with promise of success is for the building of 15 10,000-ton cruisers in the next five years at a cost of $17,000,000 each, with an option of 10 more within the President's discretion, and one airplane carrier to cost $19,000,000.

This is said to be favored by Thomas S. Butler, chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee and of many members of the House. The program would provide for three cruisers to be begun each year for five years. This would mean a drastic cut in the $740,000,000 which it had been proposed to expend in bringing the navy to a parity with those of other countries.

In regard to tax reduction, the House bill cut the government income $65,000,000 below what the Secretary of the Treasury recommended and with increasing appropriations the President feels that the outlook is not favorable.

"Say it with Flowers"

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BOSTON, MASS.

APPROVAL GIVEN SETTLEMENT OF JUGOSLAV DEBT

House Assents to Compact Spreading Payments Over Period of 62 Years

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Approval of one of the three remaining foreign war debt settlements still pending before Congress was given by the House of Representatives in accepting the terms for the liquidation of the Jugoslavian obligation to the United States.

There was no recorded opposition to the settlement bill, although the debate developed some dissent. There still remain to be approved by Congress the French and Greek debt settlements. The House has acted favorably on the former, but the Senate has shelved it until the French Parliament has accepted it. The Greek settlement is now under consideration in the House Ways and Means Committee, which has been in consultation with Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, on the matter.

The Jugoslavian agreement provides for an ultimate payment to the United States of $95,177,635 over a period of 62 years. The amount of indebtedness owing the United States by the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovens was fixed at $62,850,000, of which $51,037,886.39 represents principal and $11,812,113.61 the accrued interest. With 3 per cent interest over the 62-year period this total will be brought up to $95,000,000.

The indebtedness bears no interest for the first 12 years, but provides payments of $200,000 for the first five years, increasing $25,000 a year during the succeeding seven years to be applied on account of the principal.

Jugoslavia is authorized to issue bonds for the indebtedness funded, which shall bear no interest until June 15, 1937, and thereafter shall bear interest at the rate of ⅛ of 1 per cent. per annum from June 15, 1937, to June 15, 1940; ½ of 1 per cent from June 15, 1940, to June 15, 1954; 1 per cent from June 15, 1954, to June 15, 1957; 2 per cent from June 15, 1957, to June 15, 1960, and 3½ per cent thereafter until paid.

CHINA'S ASPIRATIONS DEFINED BY DR. KOO

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The Yale News publishes an article by Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, former Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs of China, outlining China's national aspirations.

Dr. Koo, who has also been Minister to Washington and London and China's representative on the Council of the League of Nations, says in the article that his country's aim is to be treated and respected like any other independent and sovereign state, so that there may be "a new basis of intercourse and co-operation in place of serious restrictions hitherto imposed upon her freedom of action by the treaties concluded between China and the powers more than half a century ago."

$1,000,000,000 SOUGHT FOR AMERICAN SHIPS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—An ultimate investment of $1,000,000,000 will have to be made in the merchant marine by 1940, if an adequate and modern fleet, capable of competing for the world's trade is to be developed, H. G. Smith, vice-president of the National Council of American Shipbuilders, told members of the Propeller Club at a meeting just held here.

The fact that American capital is ready to invest in shipping, however, is seen in recent purchases of the securities of German, British, and Italian lines in the United States, Mr. Smith said. Four financial groups stand ready to invest in American shipping if suitable legislation can be enacted to enable the ships to compete on even terms with foreign interests, he added.

ARBITRATION WINS AT HAVANA

(Continued from Page 1)

ministration in Washington be Republican or Democratic.

The common ground upon which the plenipotentiaries will meet in Washington in conference on conciliation and arbitration has been made quite clear.

The representatives of the American republics have declared that they do not want war; that they wish to advance the cause of arbitration; that they desire to advance along the arbitral road in such a way as not to interfere with independence and sovereignty; as not to interfere with purely domestic matters, and with the interests or actions of states not a party to the convention.

On that basis the conferees can meet in Washington and seek to reach a common maximum for the arbitral process that shall be regarded as obligatory upon all, with the elasticity of an open protocol for those states willing to go farther than others.

MASONIC MEMORIAL FUND PLAN STARTED

$2,500,000 Needed for Temple in Honor of Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A move to raise $500,000 of the $2,500,000 needed to complete the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Temple in Alexandria, Va., has just been started in New York, at a dinner given by Harold J. Richardson, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of New York State.

The Memorial will be erected midway between Washington and Mount Vernon, facing the Potomac River. The site was originally selected for the capital, but Washington objected, because it included lands which he owned and he desired to avoid criticism.

Ground was broken for the Masonic structure on June 5, 1922. An effort is being made to have it completed before the Washington bicentennial in 1932. The total cost, including the maintenance endowment, will be $5,500,000.

Tires Better but Wear Less, New Conditions Study Shows

Increased Speed and Trawc, More Powerful Brakes and Smaller Wheels Causes, Survey in United States and Canada Indicates

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Although the automobile tire has been greatly improved in fabric and structure, mileage obtained in many cases is less than from the older types. This is due to changed driving conditions the American Automobile Association finds in a study based upon records of its emergency road service department throughout the United States and Canada. Features of the changed driving conditions that have lowered tire mileage are:

1. High-powered engines that permit greater speed.
2. Increased traffic, necessitating more stops and starts.
3. Improved acceleration, tending toward tire abuse.
4. More powerful brakes that grind off treads.
5. Smaller diameter wheels, necessitating more frequent road contact for tires.
6. Improved roads, permitting higher average speeds.

Greater Mileage Possible

The A. A. A. statement continues:

"Greater mileage can be secured from the present-day tire. Those who maintain recommended inflation pressures, who use judgment in starting and stopping, and who keep the wheels of the car in proper alignment will undoubtedly obtain satisfactory mileage. In 1928 the driver of every car will largely determine his own tire costs.

"The estimated average speed on the open road is from 10 to 15 miles per hour higher than two years ago.

"Quick acceleration, from a halted or slow-moving position also affects tire mileage, as it results in the sliding of wheels.

Brakes Control Wear

"High-powered brakes, such as the four-wheel brake and the vastly improved two-wheel brake, bring a car to a stop in such a manner that if the brakes are improperly applied a thin coating of rubber is left on the street. Ninety per cent of all brakes are estimated to be in some degree faulty."

TWO CRUISERS SENT TO SAMOA

WELLINGTON, N. Z. (AP) — The New Zealand Cabinet, as a precautionary measure, has decided to dispatch the cruisers Dunedin and Diomede to the mandated territory of Samoa where disaffection is prevalent among a section of the native population.

Unrest has continued for some time in Samoa where a citizens' committee, formed in 1926, charged the local administrator with autocratic action. A royal commission of inquiry recently absolved its official.

CHICAGO, INDIAN. & LOUISVILLE

Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville's preliminary statement for 1927 shows net income of $1,566,332 after taxes and charges, compared with $1,689,640 in 1926. The 1927 net is equal after preferred dividends to $13.02 a share on 104,970 common shares, compared with $14.19 on 105,000 common shares in 1926.

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60 Different Breeds

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9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Tickets $1. Children under 12 yrs. 50c

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Sizes 16 to 44

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"IT CLINGS"

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A Model for Every Type of Figure

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BOSTON

Laces

A Paris note says: "All the newest dresses are designed with a view to lace."

It goes on to say, "Either the dress is all lace or relies on it for its prettiest details, insertions, cuffs, collars, jabots, whole skirts, panels, godets, borders, edgings. Lace, in any of its forms, is queen."

The fashion-wise predict the all-lace gown not only for afternoon and dinner dresses, but even for the street! Laces in color—blue, orange, orchid—are as much favored as the more conventional black and beige.

Cream margot edges, 4½ to 8½ inches wide ..... $1.00 to $1.75

Ecru Venise, 2 to 6-inch .. 75c to $3.75

All-over ecru and white Venise ..... $3.50 to $6.00

Ecru margot flouncing, 22 to 35 inches ..... $3.00 to $4.50

Cream net top flouncing, 24 to 35 inches ..... $5.00 to $7.50

Ecru chantilly, 17-inch ..... $2.00, $2.75 and $3.00

22-inch $3.50

36-inch ..... $3.95 to $5.75

Ecru and white chantilly, 35-inch, gold and silver thread line $5.75

Black chantilly, 17-inch ..... $2.00 to $4.50 yd.

Black chantilly flouncings and all-overs ..... $2.00 to $8.50

Colored chantilly flouncings, 35-inch, blue, orange and orchid $4.00

22-inch $3.00

17-inch $2.50

Red with gold, powder with silver, black with gold chantilly, 35-inch yard $8.50

Street Floor

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HOUGHTON & DUTTON CO.

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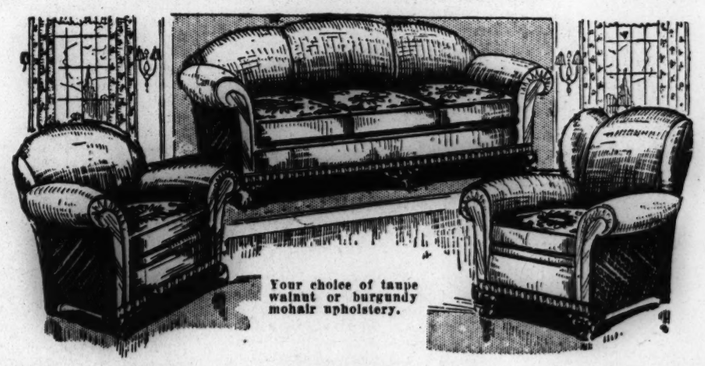

Your choice of taupe walnut or burgundy mohair upholstery.

3 Pc. Mohair Living Room Suite

Covered ALL OVER in 100% Mohair

—Frames of selected kiln dried hardwood
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—Reversible spring filled seat cushions in several patterns of tapestry or velour
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Note the massive yet graceful lines. See the handsome hand carved legs. Stroke the luxurious 100% mohair and you'll agree that here is an outstanding Lockhart value! FIFTH FLOOR

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Shoes of Worth

Character of materials and details are emphasized in this custom type Oxford, the "Stadium," in Black or Tan Calf.

$10.00

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The Christian Science Monitor:

I desire a position as soloist in a Christian Science Church.

I would be grateful for an opportunity to substitute in church or to sing at an audition at studio 501 Steinway Hall. I can be reached at the above address, telephone Audubon 3140, Apt. 31.

I am a contralto, a college graduate, and have had considerable experience as a church soloist.

Rebecca Crawford.

WELDED JOINTS MAKE HEADWAY AGAINST RIVETS

Arc Process Reported to Be Growing in Favor—New Uses Found

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The electric arc will displace pneumatic hammers in building skyscrapers of the future without noise, it was predicted by A. M. Candy, welding engineer of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, at the closing session of the winter convention of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

In tests already made, Mr. Candy said, the amount of steel needed to give a specified structural strength was from 18 to 30 per cent less when arc welding was used.

The largest building yet built by the noiseless arc weld method is a five-story structure in Sharon, Pa., he said, but the savings demonstrated in this and numerous smaller buildings and many arc welded railroad bridges have brought arc welding so prominently to the fore that it is to be used in many larger structures now planned.

Among the advantages of arc welding, in addition to a saving of wear and tear on persons who formerly have been unable to dodge the noise of pneumatic hammers, Mr. Candy cited the following:

In tests, a nine-inch I-beam secured by the arc method with only two pounds of weld metal withstood a central load of 67,200 pounds, while a similar beam fixed with 22 pounds of angles and hammered rivets carried a load of only 58,700 pounds.

Overlapping members can be completely sealed by weld metal, thereby excluding moisture, preventing corrosion and making the structure easier to paint.

Changes in structures or additions can be made at a large saving in time and expense. Better designs, with more attention to beauty of line, can be effected with the weld method.

ITALY'S FINANCES SATISFACTORY

Count Volpi Says Government Determined to Secure Surplus in Budget

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—The Finance Minister, Count Volpi, delivered in the Senate an important speech on the financial and monetary policy of the Fascist Government, explaining the motives which led the Government to return to the gold standard. Although the Minister's statement referred to a problem which has already been settled to the entire satisfaction of the Italian people, it contained several points of great interest.

Count Volpi reaffirmed the Government's firm determination of securing a surplus in the state budget and urged for this reason the strictest economy in all branches of the Administration. The first six months of the current financial year closed with a surplus of 17,000,000 lire, which is satisfactory when it is considered that this period was the most critical struggle in the monetary reconstruction. Referring to the payment of war debts, Count Volpi declared that Germany was paying regularly her reparations to Italy, which was transferring them to the British and American Governments. "No other sacrifice could be expected from the Italian people."

Restrictive measures on exchange activities could not be revoked suddenly, as that might prove injurious to the balance of international payments, but present restrictions would be relaxed with great caution. Finally Count Volpi urged all persons to help the Government in its efforts to restore national progress and expressed the greatest satisfaction at the credit Italy was enjoying with all the countries of the world.

MODEL TRAFFIC RULES DRAFTED

National Committee to Send Sample Ordinance to All Cities of Nation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A model municipal traffic ordinance, to be offered to cities throughout the United States in the interest of uniform regulations, has just been drafted by a special committee of the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety.

The committee was appointed last July by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce. A number of conferences were held for the purpose of harmonizing the conflicting motor vehicle regulations in the large cities. The resultant model ordinance will be sent to all city police departments, traffic engineers and organizations and individuals interested in the problem, with a request for additional suggestions.

The ordinance provides for greater protection of pedestrians at intersections. It will offer, for the first time, standard rules for the responsibilities of both pedestrians and motorists on the city streets.

Rules for congested intersections, boulevard stop or arterial streets, one-way thoroughfares, and similar matters particularly affecting city traffic, are included.

In an effort to clarify the meaning of traffic control lights, the ordinance recognizes both the two-color and three-color traffic signals.

Parking problems are treated exhaustively.

Walter E. Metzger, of Detroit, a director of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, is chairman of the committee and Arthur A. Thomas, chairman of the legislative committee of the Providence, R. I., city council, is the chairman of the drafting committee.

GOV. JACKSON FREED OF BRIBERY CHARGE

Indiana's Executive Again Back at His Desk

INDIANAPOLIS (AP)—Ed Jackson, unencumbered, has resumed his duties as Governor. He was acquitted Feb. 16 of the charge he concealed an attempt to bribe former Gov. Warren T. McCray in 1925 to name James E. McDonald as Marion County Prosecutor. A jury returned a directed verdict of not guilty.

Special Judge Charles M. McCabe ordered the acquittal when he sustained a defense motion which contended the State failed to prove that Mr. Jackson, Robert I. Marsh, local attorney, and George V. Coffin, Marion County Republican chairman, had concealed the alleged bribery by keeping Mr. McCray, then Governor, in fear.

It was over Governor Jackson's protest that his attorneys filed the motion for acquittal.

The Governor will make public his evidence as soon as the Marsh and Coffin cases have been disposed of, Mr. Jackson's attorneys said.

INDIAN MOVES RESOLUTION TO BOYCOTT INQUIRY

Arguments Pro and Con Are Voiced—Assembly Warned by Home Member

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—A constitutional battle royal has begun in the Legislative Assembly at Delhi on a resolution to boycott the Indian Statutory Commission. Tense excitement prevailed and the Chamber was packed with spectators, and many newspaper correspondents had gathered from America and Australia specially for the occasion. Lala Lajpat Rai, Nationalist, moved the resolution. He said that he thought the British commissioners' ignorance of India was the greatest disqualification, since with the best intentions they could only be the gramophones of Indian bureaucracy.

The Indian problem, he continued, was beyond the competence of the commission. The problem of India in relation to England was not a problem for a commission of inquiry, it was a problem for negotiation and agreement. He did not deny the ultimate responsibility of the British Parliament for passing an agreed constitution, but Parliament's action was automatic when the government in power had accepted the agreement.

Question of Status Raised

Srinivasa Iyengar and Mahommed Ali Jinnah, Independent, demanded the immediate elevation of the status of India to the same level as Great Britain. Then only, they argued, should India deal with the commission on the basis of negotiations for the establishment of full responsible government. The commission, Mr. Iyengar feared, instead of advancing the cause of reforms would cover all loopholes left by the Montagu Act and produce a scheme making the attainment of responsible government impossible.

Mukunn Jsyikar, Responsivist leader, wanted a different kind of equality and an opportunity for the Indian section in a joint conference, and declared his willingness to discuss the question with the commission.

Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan moved an amendment for co-operation with the commission. He and a few members representative of the depressed classes asserted their faith in the commission as an independent-minded body, from which they could expect a fair deal as between them and the powerful caste of Hindus.

Home Member Speaks

Sir Darcy Lindsay, nonofficial European member, averred that instead of splitting straws over the composition and powers of the commission, they would have sounder grounds if they claimed a full and equal share in the deliberations of the joint conference. J. Crerar, Home Member, in an impressive speech, warned the Assembly against accepting the resolution. He held that the commission had offered an honorable opportunity for a co-operative effort to frame a new constitution.

Complete independence of the Government of India is possessed by the commission for the reform of the Indian constitution, it was emphasized by Sir John Simon discussing the plans of that body with the press. "We are not making any distinction in our own minds," asserted Sir John, "between material from official and nonofficial sources. The Government of India will be required to submit its case equally with any public body. There would probably be no formal questionnaire issued, but the commission would set out the main subjects on which information from various quarters would be invited and written material would in many cases do away with the need of the oral examination of witnesses."

The chairman added there were very important bodies of opinion in India anxious to present their case in due course.

NOTED RUMAN IS SUSPENDED

National Peasant Party Leaves Chamber en Bloc—Leader's Statement

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—All the benches occupied by the Opposition deputies from Transylvania were vacant in Parliament yesterday, the members of the National Peasant Party from there having left in a body on Thursday, when Alexander Vaida-Voevode was excluded from the Chamber for 30 sessions for using unparliamentary language and offending one of the Ministers, Mr. Lupu.

The suspended Deputy is a noted Rumanian patriot who was for years member of Parliament for Budapest when Transylvania was part of Hungary, and as such he played an important rôle in freeing the subjugated provinces and creating a greater Rumania. After the vote suspending Mr. Vaida-Voevode, Juliu Maniu, leader of the party, rose and read the following declaration: "The man whom you have excluded is no ordinary Deputy, but a representative of all Transylvania, a symbol of our liberation and unification. Your decision is the last act we of the liberated provinces could expect from a Rumanian Government. But for eight years now you have subjected Transylvania to the Balkans régime, with abuse, pillage and stealing of election urns, yet despite all your fraud and violence, at the last elections which you yourselves conducted, you received but 28 per cent of the votes cast. You govern as usurpers of Transylvania, yet today you who have become members of this Parliament by the help of bayonets have excluded those elected by the will of the people. So all we deputies from Transylvania shall leave Parliament, and will not come back until Mr. Vaida-Voevode returns."

This act, coming after several exceedingly turbulent sittings has caused a deep impression throughout the whole Kingdom. The temporary secession from Parliament of the representatives of a large Province containing more than a third of the whole population of Rumania is considered a serious development.

SWEDES EXPEL COMMUNISTS

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKHOLM—The united labor unions of Sweden have decided to follow the example of the Germans by expelling the Communists. The Russian Miners' Union in the meanwhile has sent 100,000 kroner to the Swedish striking miners. The Communist minority, it is alleged, is opposing the efforts to arbitrate the Swedish wood pulp struggle. The Swedish Communists will obey the call to attend the Communist congress of textile unions at Copenhagen, directed by a representative from Moscow.

VON HINDENBURG HAS INTERVENED IN REICH CRISIS

For Second Time the President Tries to Prevent Immediate Dissolution

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—President von Hindenburg has intervened for the second time in the present crisis of the Government and the Reichstag by informing the Chancellor that he does not wish Parliament to be dissolved before the end of March, in order that pending legislative measures can be discussed in an orderly manner. The Cabinet thereupon commenced to revise its program in order to render it acceptable to all parties, which alone will insure its orderly debate.

Originally the Cabinet had drawn up a program to be discussed by the House before its dissolution, which not only was not acceptable to the Opposition parties, but even to the so-called Government parties, owing to many of the items it contained being inserted merely for election purposes. These would have meant an additional expenditure next year of about 400,000,000 marks, of which little less than 300,000,000 would be covered by loans and importation tariff revenues.

The sum of 130,000,000 marks, however, remained with which every future government would have been burdened annually. The deadlock at which the parties have arrived would have led to the immediate dissolution of the Reichstag, unless President von Hindenburg had intervened. A serious attempt will now be made to reduce the demands contained in the Cabinet program whereupon this will be discussed with all the parties, except as usual the radical wings.

If the parties agree to this program, the Reichstag will be adjourned for one week when the debate will be commenced and the House dissolved at the end of March, the elections following at the end of May. If the parties do not agree the House will be dissolved without delay, but it is doubtful whether they will go against President Von Hindenburg's wishes.

RUSSIA MAY JOIN SECURITY DEBATE

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The security committee will meet again soon to consider the memoranda of various governments on arbitration and security and the reports of Dr. Eduard Benès' subcommittee.

Although the Soviet Government has refused to appoint a delegate to the security committee, except as an observer, it is believed that Mr. Stein, who is coming in place of Maxim Litvinoff, will ask permission to take part in the debate when he thinks it advisable in the interests of his country. Such permission will certainly be accorded, for representation of the Russian view will add greatly to the interest of the proceedings.

FRANCE TO CHANGE STATUTES AFFECTING DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—"We consider that women have won a signal victory," said a French feminist to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, in obtaining the right to be admitted to the diplomatic service. "It is true that under present conditions their functions will be chiefly indoors, attached to the central administration and annexed departments. But the statutes will soon be changed, even in this respect.

"In the meantime the competitive examination for entrance to the diplomatic service is open to women. It is certainly a step forward. Yet France is not the first country to admit women to a diplomatic and consular career. Bulgaria gave a post abroad to Mlle. Stensiof. Russia has a woman ambassador. In Paris the Hungarian Legation has a woman secretary. Norway sent a woman representative to Mexico. China also employs women in diplomatic functions."

The reason why those who pass examinations for embassy and consulate posts cannot exercise all the functions is that the present law requires that occupants of certain offices must have completed military service. Moreover, a consul must be able to serve as a notary judge and supervisor of recruiting.

REICH DYE SECRETS IMPROPERLY SOUGHT

American Chemist Sentenced to Year's Imprisonment

DUSSELDORF, Ger. (AP)—Guido Meisel, American chemist of Portsmouth, N. H., was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of 5000 marks on charges of commercial espionage in seeking to obtain German chemical and dye secrets.

The American chemist, who is of German birth, was released on a bail bond of 11,000 marks (about $3000), but must remain in Germany or otherwise forfeit the bail. Since Meisel spent eight months in prison awaiting trial, this period will be deducted from the prison sentence.

The trial was held in secret because of fear that secrets of the German dye trust of importance to that industry might be revealed in testimony, particularly the methods used by the trust in avoiding foreign espionage.

During the trial the public prosecutor stated that since 1920 Meisel had visited Germany, France and Switzerland, but that the chief alleged offenses were committed between 1925 and 1927 through the medium of a German chemist.

The prosecutor asked that Meisel be sentenced to 18 months imprisonment, and that he be fined 45,000 marks. Counsel for Meisel urged a milder sentence, on the ground that he had not acted with ignoble motives.

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STEINWAY
THE INSTRUMENT OF THE IMMORTALS

THE FIRE BIRD, painted for the STEINWAY COLLECTION by ROCKWELL KENT

The completion, in 1910, of Stravinsky's remarkable ballet, "L'Oiseau de Feu," marked the appearance of a new and gigantic figure among contemporary composers. The flaming brilliance of its orchestration, its startling harmonic innovations, first stunned and then fascinated the musical public. . . . Today it is among the most popular of program numbers.

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THE newest and smartest of Paris gowns—original creations of the most noted couturiers—chic, brilliant and lovely—are here presented.

Made especially and exclusively for this exhibit are models direct from Poiret, Drecoll, Jenny, Morand, Callot and Lanvin—the world's most select authorities of style. There will also be gowns, coats and other apparel from the most representative of American designers.

Included in the list of mannequins will be internationally famous models.

This fashion revue is sponsored by the American Rayon Institute

ADMISSION BY TICKET

Tickets for any morning or afternoon exhibit may be obtained just inside the Tremont Street entrance

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RADIO

BY-PASS IDEA STABILIZES R. F. STAGES

Proper Use of Choke Coil and Condenser Aid to Radio Receivers

Forethought, whether it be applied to the design and construction of a house or a radio receiver is something that will show up in the finished product. When a man builds a house he is careful to see that the outlet of gutters run downhill and not up. Doors are made to open in the correct direction. Radiators are placed where they will do the most good.

In considering radio receivers the same should be true but unfortunately has not always been observed. There are many radio receivers in use today that from the standpoint of design might be termed "pieces of junk." True, they work but there is no telling how much better they might be unless corrective features are added to them. In this class of receiver naturally falls the cheap set of perhaps unknown vintage. To sell at a low figure it was necessary to eliminate from its design such features which were not absolutely necessary to the receivers ultimate operation, no matter how good or how bad that operation was.

Owners of such receivers will find much information to their advantage in the following paragraphs. The information contained therein may also be useful to set builders who are contemplating the construction of a receiver.

One of the causes of poor operation of a receiver may be attributed to the property of circuits to intercouple when placed in close relation with each other. This is especially true of the radio-frequency circuits of a receiver since the plate supply to the tubes of such circuits are usually common to all, permitting a high degree of intercoupling. This intercoupling manifests itself in the production of squeals and a general unstableness in operation.

To prevent such undesirable action it is only necessary to make a few easy circuit changes, as follows: In each of the plate circuits of the radio frequency end of a receiver insert a radio frequency choke coil and also locate a bypass condenser as shown in Fig. 1B.

Since battery and other connecting leads are one of the sources of intercoupling it is desirable then to prevent the flow of radio-frequency currents in these circuits. The r. f. choke and bypass condenser effectively do this work when employed in the circuit as shown. The r. f. currents which are to be found in the plate circuits of r. f. amplifiers are prevented from coursing through the battery leads because the r. f. choke exerts an impeding action on these currents. The bypass condenser on the other hand readily passes these r. f. currents and shunts them to the ground or negative A circuits.

This, then, enables the battery leads to function solely as supply cables to the plates of the tubes and not as coupling agents to cause unstableness of operation. The r. f. choke and bypass condensers are standard equipment and may be obtained in any radio store. For the use for which they are indicated here a Tobe 1 mfd. condenser and a Hammerlund r. f. choke of the 85 mh type may be recommended.

Bypassing Applied to R. F.

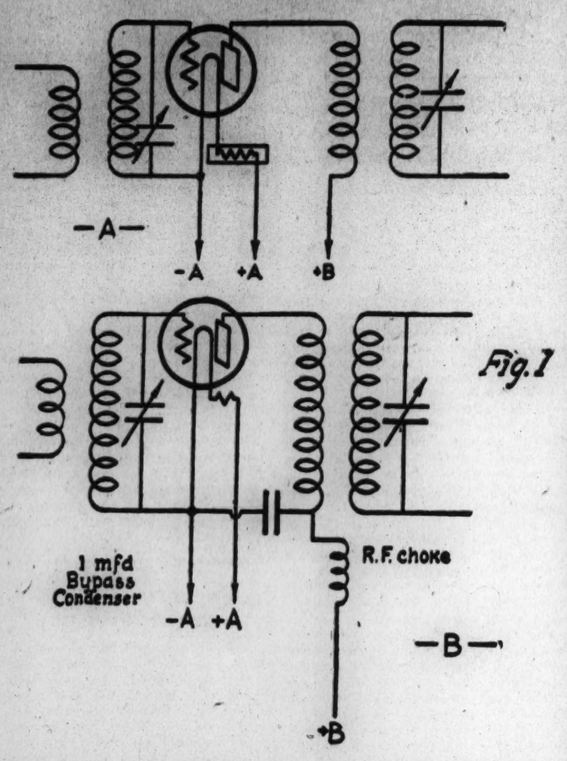


Fig. 1

Radio Program Notes

E. ROBERT SCHMITZ, pianist, will make his radio début as the guest soloist of the Ampico Hour which will be radiocast through the Blue Network, Thursday evening, Feb. 23, at 8:30 o'clock, eastern standard time.

Mr. Schmitz, a young Frenchman, is, in the best sense of the word, a modernist, and combines delicate perception of beauty with exactitude in analysis. He is best known as an interpreter of the works of Debussy, several of whose compositions he will present during the Ampico Hour.

The program:

The Tavern.....Nicode
Orchestra
Trees.....Rasbach
Frank Munn, tenor, with Ampico
Pas des Amphores (Dance of the Vases).....Chaminade
Orchestra
Arabesque No. 2.....Debussy
Golliwogg's Cake-Walk.....Debussy
E. Robert Schmitz
La Vida Breve.....de Falla
Ampico Recording—E. Robert Schmitz
Lonah.....Stept
Frank Munn with orchestra
Suite of Serenades.....Herbert
Chinese
Oriental
Orchestra

The Ampico Hour will be heard through WJZ, WBZ, WBZA, WBAL, WHAM, KDKA, WLW, WJR, KYW, KWK, WTMJ and WRHM.

✦ ✦ ✦

WBAL, Baltimore, has received from Riccardo Drigo, composer, of Milan, Italy, an autographed copy of one of his most recent compositions, "Elegy," written for violin and piano. Across the front of this piece Signor Drigo has inscribed the words, "To the Port of Opportunity—R. Drigo." Baltimore has adopted and is known internationally by the above slogan. Signor Drigo sent this music to this station as a courteous gesture in return for some information relative to American musical matters which he sought through WBAL'S musical and literary research department. Listeners-in will hear this piece from WBAL on Thursday evening, Feb. 23, when Michael Weiner, staff violinist plays it, during a staff recital from 8 to 8:30 o'clock, eastern standard time.

Riccardo Drigo is a contemporary composer. An Italian by birth, he has spent most of his life in Italy though for a number of years he lived in Russia, where, prior to the revolution, he was director of the ballet at the Royal Marinsky Theater, and also conductor of the Royal Opera in St. Petersburg, or Leningrad. Since the fall of the Romanoff régime, however, he has resided in Milan, Italy.

✦ ✦ ✦

Selections from the past and present musical comedies will be featured in the Dodge Brothers presentation for NBC Red Network listeners which goes on the air at 8 o'clock, eastern standard time (7 o'clock, central standard time), Thursday evening, Feb. 23.

The instrumental soloists included in the program are "Andy" Sanella, saxophonist, Earl Oliver, trumpeter, "Joe" Green, marimba soloist, and Lou Raderman, violinist.

The evening's presentation:

Medley from "The White Eagle"...Friml
Quartet
Rickets.....Rose
Orchestra
Hollywood Rose.....Jolson and Kahn
Quartet
Wabash Blues.....Meinken
Violin and Guitar Duet
The Whole World Is Waiting.....Harrison and Moore
Orchestra with Vocal Chorus
Raggedy Ann from "Stepping Stones."...Kern
Soprano Solo
11:59.....Rose
Orchestra
Varsity Drag, from "Good News."...Henderson
Quartet
High Fever.....Sanders
Piano Solo with Orchestra
I Feel at Home with You.....Rogers and Hart
Orchestra and Ensemble

The chain transmitters are WEAF, WEEI, WTIC, WJAR, WTAG, WCSH, WFI, WRC, WGY, WGR, WCAE, WTAM, WWJ, WSAI, WEBH, WTMJ, KSD, WRHM, WOC, WHO, WOW, WDAF, KVOO, WFAA, WHAS, WSM, WMC, WSB, WBT, WOAI, and KOA.

The Pacific Coast Dodge Brothers Presentation is given by local artists and is transmitted by KHQ, KOMO, KFOA, KGW, KGO, KPO, and KFI at 9 o'clock, Pacific standard time.

✦ ✦ ✦

Toscha Seidel, the young Russian violinist, will be the guest soloist in the coming Maxwell House Concert to be radiocast at 9 o'clock Thursday evening, Feb. 23, by the National Broadcasting Company's augmented Blue Network.

Seidel was born in Odessa, Russia. At 7 he began his study of the violin and within a year his progress had been so remarkable that he won a scholarship in the Stern Conservatory of Berlin. Two years later he was given an audition by Prof. Leopold Auer, the famous teacher of violinists, and was accepted on a scholarship basis at the Petrograd Conservatory. In 1915 he made his concert debut in Oslo, Norway, and from that time until 1918 he toured the Scandinavian peninsula. When Auer came to America in February, 1918, he brought young Seidel with him, and on April 16 he presented his favorite pupil in concert at Carnegie Hall, New York. For the next four years Toscha Seidel toured this country from coast to coast, adding a host of American music lovers to his already large European following. In 1922 he made a world's tour, playing in all the musical centers of the Old World. Today, although but 28 years of age, he stands among the foremost violinists of the world—an amazing record of achievement.

Mr. Seidel is the possessor of a genuine Stradivarius on which he will play the imposing "Concerto in E Minor," by Mendelssohn in its entirety—the first time this has been attempted in a radiocast program. Supporting Mr. Seidel will be the Maxwell Concert Orchestra under the direction of Nathaniel Shilkret. The program will be under the supervision of Godfrey Watterlow, and is as follows:

Old Colonel March
Orchestra
Overture from "Egmont".....Beethoven
Orchestra
Gavotte and Musette.....Bach
Orchestra
Minuet from "Berenice".....Handel
Orchestra
(a) Uncle Remus, (b), An Elfin Round...MacDowell
Orchestra
Concerto in E minor.....Mendelssohn
Toscha Seidel, violinist
Slavonic Dance, E minor.....Dvořák
Orchestra
Song Without Words.....Mendelssohn
Orchestra
At the Village.....Moussorgsky
Orchestra
A La Habanera.....Ravel
Orchestra
The Swan.....Palmgren
Orchestra
Rondo.....Haydn
Orchestra
Excerpt from "Scheherazade,"...Rimsky-Korsakoff
Orchestra

The Maxwell Hour will be heard through WJZ, WBZ, WBZA, WBAL, WHAM, KDKA, WLW, WJR, KYW, KPRC, WTMJ, KSD, WRHM, WOC, WHO, WOW, WDAF, KVOO, WBAP, WHAS, WSM, WMC, WSB, WBT, WRVA and WJAX.

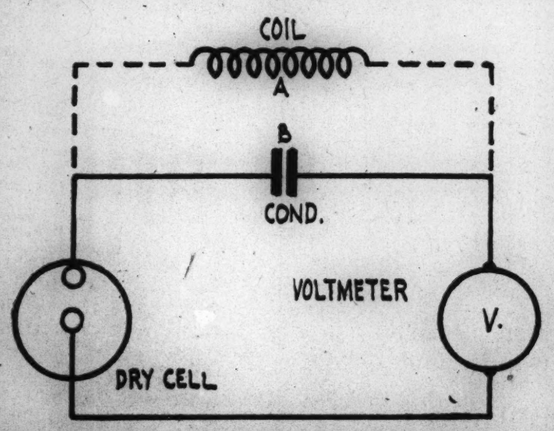
✦ ✦ ✦

Beginning Thursday evening Feb. 16 in the half hour from 9:30 to 10 o'clock, Pacific time, a new program on the Pacific network of the NBC, sponsored by the Royal Baking Company replaces the half hour known as "Moon Magic." The Royal Baking Company also began radiocasting a 15-minute talk from 11 to 11:15 on each Tuesday morning, beginning Feb. 21. No details are available at this time on either program. Moon Magic will now be radiocast from 9:30 to 10 o'clock Sunday evenings.

NEW BEDFORD GAS REPORT

New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Company reports for the year 1927 net income after all charges of $1,048,962, equal to $4.90 a share on the 213,696 shares of $25 par stock. In the preceding year net income was $955,998, equal to $4.47 a share on the same amount of stock.

From a Radio Fan's Notebook



QUITE frequently the experimenter wishes to test out a coil or condenser for an open or a short circuit. A very simple method is outlined in the sketch for making either of the tests.

To test a coil for an open circuit, first examine the coil closely. If it looks satisfactory, connect the coil as shown in dotted wiring A. If the coil is not broken, a reading should be obtained.

A slightly different method of testing other types of units, such as audio transformers, chokes, etc., is necessary on account of their high resistance.

To test a condenser for a short circuit, connect a dry cell and voltmeter to the condenser to be tested as shown in Fig. B. If a reading is observed on the voltmeter, the condenser is shorted, and if of a fixed type cannot easily be repaired and should be discarded. If the condenser is of the variable type, bending the plates will sometimes remedy the short circuit. When testing condensers a momentary reading may be observed, but this is only the effect of the current charging the condenser. The reading should quickly fall off to zero. This is also a good indication that the condenser is electrically correct.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Golden Rule

Atlanta, Ga.
Special Correspondence

IN LOOKING over the minutes of a joint meeting of the freight traffic, passenger traffic, and transportation departments of a railway system held here recently the following item seems to stand out:

The assistant freight traffic manager advised that he had no complaints to register, nor special features to report, but that, as a matter of information, he would like to inquire of the transportation department whether or not the movement for Blank Company, from competitive points, which had formerly moved via our line, but now being routed against us, and which we are now receiving in switch movement from a competitive line, is receiving the same prompt switching and placement as other cars arriving via our line.

The transportation department representative advised that in every respect the switching service and placement of cars arriving via other lines and delivered to our line in switch movement is the same as that on cars on which we receive a transportation or revenue haul.

All present agreed that the continued application of the Golden Rule would be to our best interests.

The above has been blue-penciled only to the extent necessary to delete the names of the persons or carrier, and to prevent the disclosure of the nature of traffic involved.

CZECH RAILWAYS BEING ELECTRIFIED

Wilson Station Will Be First to Undergo Change

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE—Plans for the electrification of the chief railway station in the Czechoslovak capital, the Wilson Station, have been so far carried out that it is now semiofficially declared that the work will be finished within the next three months. As a result, May 15, 1928, which marks the introduction of the summer time-table on the Czechoslovak railways, will also be the day on which electrically driven locomotives will enter the station.

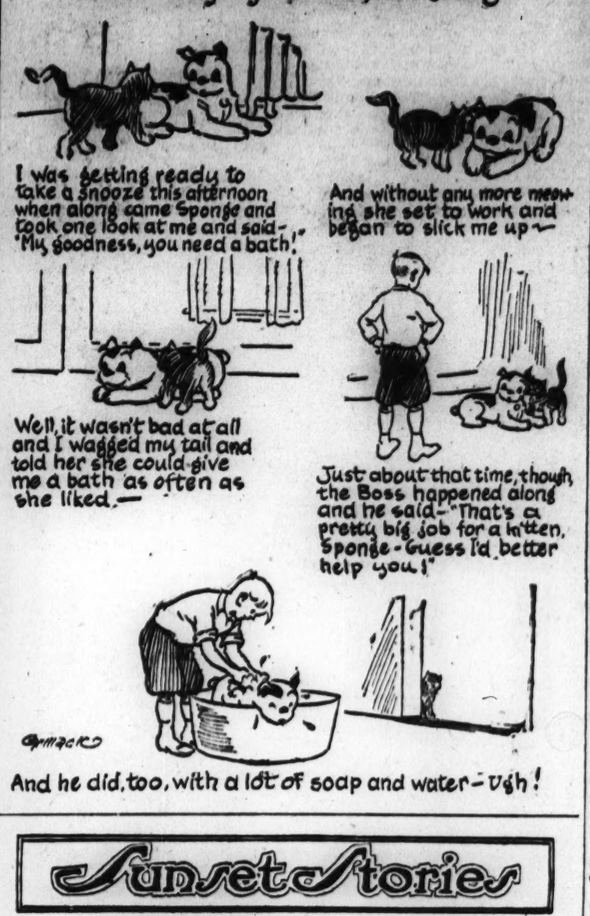
The only exceptions will be two international expresses which will be allowed to enter with their steam-driven engines. All other express and ordinary passenger trains will be linked up to electric engines at the local stations. The electrification of more and more sections of the state railways in the neighborhood of the capital is also going on as fast as possible.

The electrification of the Wilson Station will be sincerely appreciated by the inhabitants of Prague, especially those living in sections of the Kral Vinohrady district; for the station is at the mouth of a long tunnel through which most of the principal trains have to travel, and as a result, at almost any hour of the day or night, clouds of black smoke are to be seen bursting forth, both unpleasant and harmful to all around. This great nuisance will now be done away. In the coming autumn the whole tunnel will be thoroughly cleaned of all carbon deposits and dirt accumulations, and considerably widened.

WORLD COTTON BUYING

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—World atkings of American cotton were smaller this week than in the corresponding week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. They totaled 243,338 bales this week, compared with 417,127 in the like week last year. Total takings during the season to date are 9,631,390 bales, compared with 10,600,788 in the corresponding period of last season.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



Sunset Stories

The Little Dog in the Sky

UNCLE NED had promised to show the children another star picture as soon as it got dark, and everybody was wondering what it would be.

"I think it's my turn, Uncle," said Helen, who was playing with Tim, her little spaniel. "You showed the twins their picture last time, and Lindsay is Capella, you know, shining at your left arm, when you were Auriga, the Wagoner. Now what am I?"

"I'll tell you what I can do tonight," laughed Uncle, as Tim dashed

off after the rubber ball that Helen threw across the room. "I can show you a picture of Tim."

"O Timmy!" cried Helen, catching up the little dog in a big bag, "come along! You're going to be a dear little star dog, did you know it?"

"We can see out of this southeast bay window again," said Uncle, pulling the three shades up to the top, "and we'll turn out all the lights in the room so the stars will seem brighter. Now, what constellations do you see?"

"Hurrah for old Orion again!" cried Bill, pointing to the south where the huge hunter shone so magnificently bright.

"Orion has two dogs," said Uncle, "and tonight we'll find the little one, Canis Minor—but first, do you see any other constellation you know?"

"I see the twins, Castor and Pollux," said Dolly, "farther to the east and higher up, nearer Orion's shoulder."

"That's right," said Uncle, "now we're ready to find Canis Minor, the little dog. All look straight ahead, out of this middle window. There's a bright star right in front of you, see it? It forms a triangle with Pollux and that big bright star on Orion's right shoulder. It's between the two and lower down. The name of that star is Procyon (Prō'-si-on), and it's the little dog's tail."

"Where's the rest of him?" asked Bill. "I don't see other stars near."

"There's a very faint star just above Procyon," answered Uncle, "about as far away from Procyon as Castor is from Pollux."

Looking closely everybody found the faint star. "And that," said Uncle, very firmly, "is the little dog's head, and," he added, with an air of great decision, "that's all there is to the little sky dog."

"Just a head and a tail, O Tim!" wailed Helen.

"That little dog," said Uncle very impressively, "is going so fast that you can't see anything of him but a straight line, and now you know what it means when anybody says, 'Going like a streak!'"

Everybody laughed, and Lindsay said, "The little dog looks to me as though he belonged to the twins and not to Orion. He's just on a level with their feet."

"The beauty of these star pictures is," said Uncle, "that we can make up our own stories about them. We don't have to take the stories that people made up about them so long ago."

"Hurrah!" cried Bill, "I know how I'm going to draw that dog."

"A prize to the best picture when I come again," said Uncle.

Bill took the prize and shared it with the rest, Tim included, for it was a box of candy.

You'll agree that he deserved it, when you look at the picture.

AMERICAN DEBATERS ON WAY ROUND WORLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO—Globe-trotters are hardly a curiosity in Egypt, and during the last few years a considerable number of unusual travelers have visited this country. But a new type was noted in the arrival of three undergraduates from Oregon University, who are debating their way round the world and are now on the way to Europe. These young men are Walter Hempstead Jr., Avery Thompson and Benoit McCroskey.

Leaving San Francisco last autumn, they traveled westward and have debated in Hawaii, Manila, China and India. They have an equipment of five subjects for debate and are prepared to take either side of each question, though in Great Britain they will probably concentrate principally upon arguing the success of prohibition in the United States. Other questions in this armory are the independence of the Philippines, the "failure" of democracy and extraterritorial rights in China.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

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WAGES FOUND STEADY WHILE PRICES DROP

Massachusetts Commission Reports on Living Conditions

"The big problem and responsibility of business at the present time is to continue to place in the hands of the great mass of consumers the money with which to buy the products of industry and maintain our high living standards."

This is the concluding statement in a discussion of price and wage trends by the Massachusetts Special Commission on Necessaries of Life accompanying its annual report.

The commission's "cost of living" index, based on prices of food, clothing, shelter, fuel and light and sundries in Massachusetts, indicates the decline in prices of certain staple commodities during the last two years has increased purchasing power nearly 5 per cent, and it is observed this reduction has been greater for many commodities not included in this index, especially luxury and semi-luxury goods.

Wage Increase More

Making comparison with prewar price levels, the commission finds the cost of living index at 160.5 for December, 1927, as compared with 162.3 in December, 1926, and with 100 for 1913.

It comments: "One of the outstanding factors shown by the studies is that wages, salaries, and incomes of various groups have increased more than the cost of living."

As between food and manufactured prices it finds a definite trend has been noticeable toward the relationship which prevailed prior to 1916, and believes "the discrepancy between farm and manufactured products is gradually being eliminated by the operation of natural economic laws."

The commission observes: "Unless consumers have money, income or other means of buying goods, prices are meaningless."

Living Standards Higher

While it concedes that comparisons of rates of wages do not of themselves show actual money income, due to variation in employment, it believes wage scales do offer dependable evidence that higher living standards have been established by many families. It notes that where local reductions of about 10 per cent took place in textile and shoe industries in 1927 they were not accompanied by strikes and usually applied to officials as well as wage earners.

"The present business era," it says, "differs sharply from previous periods in that business itself appears to have intentionally supplied most of the money creating the tremendous buying power which has supported it. Maintenance of high wages and sharing the benefits of lower costs with consumers in the form of lower prices, while not universal, are sufficiently widespread to be regarded as the most important factor in sustaining the great business activity of recent years."

DRY LAW BASIS LAID TO BREWER

Alcoholic Content Specified Long Before Prohibition Amendment Passed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVANSTON, Ill.—One-half of 1 per cent, the famous alcoholic dividing line of the Volstead Act enforcing national prohibition, was the brewers' invention, it is reiterated in a communication to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union by Andrew J. Volstead, former Representative. He said:

"The brewers who were compelled to pay a license took the matter up with the Treasury Department with a view of protecting their business; they suggested that all beer that contained as much as one-half of one per cent should be treated and taxed as intoxicating.

"The Treasury Department, in compliance with their request, made a regulation to that effect. Such a regulation has been in force in that department for a great many years. Congress adopted this figure long before prohibition, and the states did the same thing.

"At the time it came before Congress in its consideration of legislation to enforce the national prohibition amendment, it was a generally recognized standard applicable to the subject and for that reason was adopted as a test of what is intoxicating. This definition had continued in force for so many years that it was deemed the general understanding of the public that liquor containing that much alcohol should be treated as intoxicating."

STATE MAY TACKLE "START-GO" PROBLEM

Legality of "Silent Policemen" Questioned

The Massachusetts Legislature may be called upon to decide the right of towns to set up automatic traffic signals. A bill to legalize unattended "stop-and-go" lights has been introduced by Abraham I. Casson, State Representative.

The bill was introduced after Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, asserted such signals had no legal standing. He held that unless a policeman is directing traffic at an intersection, the state rule, giving a motorist right of way over a car approaching from his left, applies.

William F. Williams, commissioner of public works, said such signals can only be placed on state highways with the permission of the Public Works Department and then are legal. He has offered a bill under which the department could regulate traffic lights uniformly on all roads.

MEXICAN GIRLS TO BE PILOTS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Aviation in Mexico, especially by the achievements of Lindbergh and the French fliers, Costes and Lebrix, who visited Mexico, his extended its appeal not only to young men but now to young women. Fourteen Mexican girls, two of whom reside in this city, have just petitioned the Secretariat of Communications and Public Works to be allowed to enter the School of Civil Aviation, which is scheduled to open shortly on the outskirts of Mexico City. The petition has been officially approved, an action which reflects the marked change which has been taking place in the traditional Latin attitude on the proper sphere for women.

WALDORF SYSTEM PROFITS

Waldorf System, Inc., reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1927, net income after all charges and taxes of $1,024,289, equal, after allowing for preferred dividends, to $2.17 a share on the outstanding 441,610 shares of no-par value common stock. This compares with net of $2.22 a share in 1926 and $2.11 in 1925.

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PRESIDENT COOLIDGE has set the fashion in public statements. When he was moved to declare his position with respect to the 1928 elections, he penned a comment so simple it was hardly believed. "I do not choose to run," has become almost a slogan, or at least it may before the conventions are over. When asked by his friends if he would permit his name entered in the Ohio primaries, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, answered, laconically, "I do so." And when he pledged himself to carry forward the "great objectives of President Coolidge's policies," he exercised a brevity which did credit to the President himself. This announcement places Mr. Hoover among the avowed candidates for the Republican nomination, possessing, as is generally agreed, a wider national support than any of the other aspirants.

On the Democratic side the situation to date indicates that the convention contest will be Governor Smith of New York against the field, with no telling what a party, responsible for the Madison Square Garden deadlock of 1924, will do. More recently Democratic drys have been soliciting the leadership of William G. McAdoo to crystallize their forces against the nomination of an anti-prohibition candidate.

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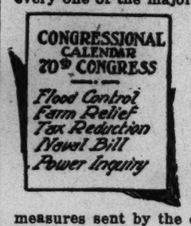
WITH the opening of the session ten weeks past and congressional leaders already discussing an adjournment date late in May, the United States Congress has still before it the task of disposing of every one of the major issues that confronted it when the session began.



So far the "big news" has been of a political character; disclosures of investigations, the refusal to seat Frank L. Smith, Senator-elect from Illinois, and William S. Vare, Senator-elect from Pennsylvania, and the passing of the anti-third term resolution by the Senate. But this does not mean that some legislative progress has not been made.

In several instances both branches have already acted upon bills dealing with outstanding questions; the House on the tax reduction measure and the Senate on the merchant marine bill. But neither has moved to consider these measures sent by the other branch, except to delay action on the question of concurrence. This is not, however, unusual, particularly in a Congress consisting of the diverging political alignments that make up the existing branches. Also, it is always in the closing weeks of the sessions that issues are joined and decisions reached.

The record of the status of the major legislative problems best indicates the considerable progress that has been made, and to what extent final action may be looked for: Farm relief, McNary bill reported to the Senate calendar by the Senate Agricultural Committee, House committee preparing to report a bill; flood control, House committee completed very lengthy hearings and reported final draft of its bill, Senate committee practically completed hearings; naval construction program, House committee completed lengthy hearings and preparing final draft of bill; alien property settlement, passed by House, acted upon by Senate committee and now before the Senate for concurrence; tax reduction, passed by the House, held up by the Senate committee until after March 15; merchant marine, passed by the Senate and awaiting consideration by the House committee; "lame-duck" constitutional amendment, passed by the Senate, acted upon and reported out by House committee and awaiting action by the House; Boulder Dam, reported out by House committee, Senate committee attempting to effect agreement on proposed compromise bill; Muscle Shoals, on Senate calendar awaiting action by Senate under agreement to give consideration; radio, passed by the Senate and awaiting concurrence by the House.

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GERMANY records a serious rift in the coalition Government over the school bill. The parties comprising the Cabinet have failed to reach a compromise, and dissolution of the Reichstag is in prospect, with subsequent elections probably some time in May. The bill sought to give church supervision over religious instruction in schools, and was championed by the Center Party (Roman Catholic) which had the support of the German People's Party, despite the wide divergence of views existing between them on the question of the republic.

The bill itself was utterly opposed by the German People's Party, headed by Dr. Gustav Stresemann, the Foreign Minister. It is expected that the new elections will bring a considerable shift to the Left, the Social Democratic being by far the strongest in the Reichstag. Meanwhile the Government will attempt to pass the budget and other important legislative measures.

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RUSSIA has applied its most reproachful epithet to the exiled Trotzky. "What sort of aristocrat has arrived here," asked the populace as the former Soviet leader stepped from his train at Frunze with 70 pieces of baggage, hunting equipment, and a pad and pencil on which to write down his cogitations concerning the state of the Soviet Union. Mr. Trotzky is now pursuing the way of all opposition advocates—via horse and carriage—and when he reaches his destination he will be safely lodged—safely from the point of view of the Communist Party—about 300 miles from the nearest railroad station and 3000 miles from Moscow.

The banishment of Trotzky and more than a score of other members of the opposition has not, however, solved the issue over which Stalin and Trotzky split. It has but clarified and accentuated the issue. The fact remains to be faced—and adjusted into the Communist pattern if possible—that Russia is dominantly peasant, that fully six-sevenths of the total population are either against Communism or indifferent to it. The peasants propose to own their own property and to cultivate it that they may prosper. Lenine's New Economic Policy of 1921 recognized this demand, and compromised pure Communism to the hard fact of peasant pressure.

The discontent of the rural majority is still giving concern to Moscow. It is a discontent, born not so much of theoretical objections to Soviet doctrines, as to the wide discrepancy between the purchase price of manufactured goods and the sale price of agricultural goods. Today it is reported that the peasant must pay three to four times as much for factory products as before the war, while farm products have risen but 20 to 30 per cent in price.

Trotzky is adamant against the claims of the peasant. Stalin has been inclined to mold theory to fact and to fit industrial communism along side of peasant individualism. The problem remains.

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THE Pan-American Conference is coming to a not unfavorable end at Havana. It has developed valuable points of agreement, and it has brought mutual understanding to problems which, by virtue of this understanding, will lend themselves the better to future agreement. The applause which greeted Mr. Hughes' proposal that all of the republics of the New World join in a treaty to outlaw aggressive war in the Western Hemisphere marked the most significant development of the week. Whether the American delegation's approval of the outlawry of aggressive war on this side of the Atlantic reflects a change of policy on the part of the Department of State in its previous refusal of the amended Briand treaty that all nations outlaw aggressive war remains to be seen.

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DISARMAMENT, it has been remarked with more than ordinary sagacity, is much like a formal social function—no one wants to arrive until everybody else has got there. Current dispatches from the principal political cities of the world indicate that the problem is being approached with restraint, if not with a little suspicion, each waiting for positive action from the other fellow. It is true, nevertheless, that the problem is being studied and discussed, a step which is in itself a long way ahead of pre-war conditions.

As a preface to the opening of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission in Geneva, Dr. Eduard Bénès has delivered his preliminary report. His general thesis is that to Europe the League of Nations Covenant offers the most effective means of preventing war, that regional alliances such as the Locarno Treaty present the most practicable method of attaining security, and that regional disarmament can be made to pave the way toward general disarmament.

The Bénès report exhibits something of the dissimiliarity of the European and American views on the outlawry of war. The United States has recently proposed a treaty to be signed by all nations renouncing at once all war. The European position on this subject, as indicated by the League Covenant, the Locarno pact, and the Bénès statement, contemplates the banning at first of "aggressive," and the retention of the power of the League to apply force as a last resort against an "aggressor" nation. Aggression is still to be acceptably defined.

However divergent may be the European and American views as to how disarmament and security can be attained, the same motive underlies both. The European countries seem to be coming more closely together in their discussions with the result that a regional agreement may be forthcoming—a lead which could not well be ignored by other nations.

ANTI-LYNCHING BILL PASSED

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—The Virginia Senate has passed, 32 to 9, the anti-lynching bill recommended by Gov. Harry Flood Byrd. Under the bill, lynching is made a state offense.

DRY DELEGATE SEEKS MASSACHUSETTS SEAT

Probable entry of a "bone-dry" candidate for delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention from Massachusetts has been indicated by a statement that 500 nomination papers are in circulation for Prof. Frederick L. Anderson of Newton Theological Institution.

"I favor incorporating in the next national Republican platform," said Professor Anderson, "a plank specifically referring to the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution and pledging the candidate of the party to a vigorous, faithful and effective enforcement of the amendment and the laws enacted to carry it into effect."

NEW ORLEANS LINKS UP WITH AUSTRALIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The United States will be linked with a new connection to the far corners of the world when ocean service will be opened on Feb. 22 between New Orleans and Australia with the sailing of the United States Shipping Board vessel, West Loquassuck.

Other ships of the Roosevelt Steamship Company's line will sail out of New Orleans at monthly intervals, touching at Sidney, Adelaide, Brisbane and Freemantle. The Tampa Inter-Ocean Steamship Company are local agents for the New Orleans-Australia transportation.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE TOPS NATIONAL POLL

"Lawlessness, Disrespect for Law" Next in Vote of Economic Council

"Administration of Justice" was adjudged the greatest of 50 "paramount problems of the United States" by a vote of the membership of the National Council of the National Economic League from all over the country. The order, in which the importance of the 50 submitted issues are held, was determined by a preferential vote.

"Lawlessness, disrespect of law" followed and "prohibition," "flood control" and "prevention of war" were next in order.

An interesting point is brought out by comparison with a similar vote taken two years ago when the same two subjects led but in reverse order. In 1926 "The World Court," "prohibition" and "taxation" followed the two leaders.

Other interesting changes, illustrative of the changes in opinion, are found in the fact that "The World Court" has shifted in the two years from third to ninth place; that "trusts and monopolies," once looked upon as an all-important subject, has dropped from twentieth to forty-sixth place, while "The Press" has risen seven points. The present vote follows:

Subjects	No. of votes
Administration of Justice	1720
Lawlessness, Disrespect for Law	1592
Prohibition	1247
Flood Control	1073
Prevention of War	1007
Agriculture, Farm Relief	951
Ethical, Moral, Religious Training	862
Taxation	807
The World Court	643
Conservation of Natural Resources	629
The League of Nations	600
Air Navigation	554
Education	544
Foreign Policy	532
Limitation of Armaments	498
Reforestation	483
Immigration	474
Individual Liberty	465
European War Debt	464
Municipal and State Finances	451
Motor Traffic Regulation	395
Economic Waste	391
Co-operation vs. Competition	379
Efficient Distribution	352
Central and South America	346
Citizenship	346
Municipal Government	314
The Tariff	305
National Defense	304
Amendment to Senate Rules	300
Economy and Thrift	285
Waterways	284
Public Health	272
Merchant Marine	264
Foreign Trade and Investments	221
Industrial Relations	220
The Press	210
Installment Purchasing	208
State Government	181
Militarism	180
Railways	170
Public Utilities	168
Finance, Banking, Currency	162
Regulation and Control of Industry	156
Public Opinion	148
Trusts, Monopolies	128
Wages	121
Old Age Pensions	111
Federal Government	91
Population	74

Britain Examines Swedish Draft Convention for Settling Disputes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The British Government, it is said, has been examining with "friendly interest" the Draft Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes submitted by Sweden for the consideration of the League Security Committee at its next meeting.

The Swedish proposal consists of 20 articles, of which the first lays down that all disputes "whatsoever their nature," in respect of which there is a difference of opinion regarding "rights," shall be submitted either to an arbitral tribunal or to the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague.

Other disputes "shall be submitted to a conciliation commission," consisting of five members nominated by the states concerned, "one member each from among their own nationals, and the remainder chosen in agreement from the nationals of any three other powers." All the members would thus be of different nationality. If, within one month after the commission has concluded its work, the parties have not come to an agreement, "the dispute shall be taken at the request of either party before the League Council which shall act in conformity with Article 15 of the Covenant."

The intention is, the Swedish Government has explained in a separate memorandum, that the Council of the League shall have a complete dossier of the dispute, prepared for it by the Conciliation Commission before it is called upon to take any action. Thus, the League Council would, it is thought, be in a better position to find a speedy solution than if it had to unravel the dispute itself as at present.

SWEDEN JOINS WORLD OVER-SEAS TELEPHONE

NEW YORK (AP)—Across one ocean and two seas, telephone service will be extended from all of the United States and Cuba to Stockholm, Swed., beginning Feb. 20, according to the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

A New York to Stockholm call will be routed by radio telephone to London and then by cable under the North Sea, across Germany, under the Baltic Sea. Sweden is the fourth continental nation to be added to the list now available by telephone to North America.

PROGRESSIVE GROUP DEMANDS LOBBY INQUIRY

Activity of Power Representatives Said to Be Incentive for Move

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—As an outgrowth of the recent defeat in the Senate of that part of the Walsh resolution, calling for an investigation of the water power industry by a special committee of the Senate, and the substitution therefor of the Federal Trade Commission, Progressives of both parties have determined definitely to demand an inquiry into lobbying activities in Washington.

At a group conference the decision to press for a lobby investigation was unanimously agreed upon but who should offer the resolution was undecided. George W. Norris, (R.), Senator from Nebraska, was urged to take the leadership, but he explained that he already was overoccupied with other projects.

Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Senator from Montana, and Hiram W. Johnson (R.), Senator from California, are considering offering the resolution. Mr. Wheeler is deeply interested in the investigation of the Indian Bureau that has already been ordered and may not be able to participate in the proposed lobby inquiry.

The Progressive plans contemplate the selection of a favorable committee to make the investigation. It is understood that they will undertake to specify the membership of the investigators if the inquiry is ordered.

It is alleged by the Progressives that during the Senate debate the power lobby occupied elaborate quarters in Washington and spent large sums in "social entertainments." Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, author of the power investigation resolution, called this lobby "the greatest and most powerful in the history of Washington." He charged that the "leaders of both parties are against this investigation because they are interested in getting campaign contributions."

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Music News of the World

The "Espressivo" and Modernity

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

Berlin

THAT music is an expressive art ought to be an admitted fact. Strangely enough, the expressiveness of music is now open to question. No doubt, there are, or rather were, catchwords such as expressionism, but this does not mean a higher degree of expressiveness. On the contrary, the more expressionism became predominant in art, the less expressive had it to be, at least in the former sense of the word.

As music, like the drama, is closely connected with the performer, it seems impossible to separate the essence of this art from the individual performer. Since the performer has certain personal qualities and shortcomings, the music which he performs necessarily undergoes some change. Is there something that may be called pure, absolute music? Is it possible for the composer to define every detail of performance to such a degree that no doubt is permitted as to the style in which it should be conveyed to the public? We know that the composers of the seventeenth and the eighteenth centuries were rather careless concerning the details of a performance. It is certain that the singers or players in charge of single voices were permitted to adorn their parts with what their imagination offered to them.

Growth of Romanticism

It was only at the end of the eighteenth and in the course of the nineteenth century that composers laid claim to seeing that their directions were more exactly observed. At that time, however, romanticism in music, keeping pace with the same trend in poetry, began to win the upper hand. It was more than natural that both the man and the musician, following this direction, underwent great changes. As the art of music itself was transformed by revealing new mysteries and learning how to express them, so the performer became more sensitive and hungry for expressiveness. It was the composer himself who counted upon the expressive art of the performer. He prescribed in the score much more than any of his predecessors had ever found necessary, but he knew very well that the performer would add all that he felt desirable for the right impression upon the public.

There came a time when the transformation of works submitted to the baton of conductors was so considerable that it was difficult to recognize the true nature of the original. For it must be said that the more distant we are from the epoch in which masterpieces were born, the more our sense of style, developed by historical insight into the evolution of music demands that we should be scrupulous in the performance of so-called classical and romantic works. The more so, as after the unheard-of effects produced by the music-drama and program music, which was the offspring of the musico-dramatic current, a deep need was felt of freeing music from extra-musical things and restoring it to that purity of character which seemed a high ideal, but which not even the composers themselves had hoped or wished for.

Era of Intellectualism

After the period of expressiveness there arose the era of intellectualism. Nothing was more natural than that musicians belonging to the new period should oppose all that had been in fashion shortly before. They tried to convince the musical world that people had got tired of this abundance of expression which had been expended both in the composition and in the performance of musical works. The "espressivo," which had been idolized, was condemned now. It may even be guessed that the term "espressivo" itself was invented just at that moment when the style expressed by it was beginning to go out of fashion.

It must, however, be added that for the big public the "espressivo," with all its impressive effects, has not yet ceased to exist. People want to be fascinated by music and do not care for the greater or less exactitude with which the composer's prescriptions are carried out. But how is it that a conductor like Arturo Toscanini, who has in him nothing of the romanticist, so deeply impresses his audience, though giving nothing but the original score by the composer whose work he has decided to perform. Obviously, the effect produced by his art depends upon the passion and the emotion with which he makes the lines of the composer become sound. On the other hand, Otto Klemperer, who is conducting now in Berlin opera and concerts, astonishes his hearers by a more intellectual presentation of what he thinks is the original form of the composition. In the concert hall his work is no doubt much more successful than on the operatice stage, for opera is an art-form contrary to the so much desired purity of music.

Stravinsky and Schönberg

That every composer stands on the shoulders of his predecessors is a commonplace not to be discussed any more. We do not ignore the fact that Schönberg, who has given our music so great an impulse, grew out of Wagner and romanticism. It would be against his nature to deny it or to conceal the mental attitude which this descent has produced in him. It is true that his theory, defending linear counterpoint against harmony, was destined to undermine the reign of romanticism, but it is interesting to see that however much he was praised, the sentimental and expressive side of his music betrayed itself to the hearers. If we take his "Pierrot Lunaire" as the work which most voices his theoretical views, we find also here the romantic character expressed amidst atonality. And even the later Schönberg, who resembles a chemist or a mathematician in building up his works, becomes expressive in the slow movements. His romantic self cannot but find a corner for rebelling against the abstinence to which it had been forced by the intellect.

Of quite another stamp is Stravinsky. In his first period, as a pupil of Rimsky-Korsakoff, he certainly made some sacrifices to Wagner as seen by his master. But we must not take it too seriously. Stravinsky never felt a deep need of expressiveness, which perfectly agrees with his lack of melodic inventiveness. This is the shortcoming that most betrays him.

However fully convinced we may be of the importance of Stravinsky's art in the history of music, there can be no doubt that his position does not depend upon what we call or are accustomed to consider to be the substance of music. His qualities are of a very different kind from those of the great masters of the past. His intellect is very strong. Self-expression does not, with him, play an important part. So he is never tempted to fall into the weaknesses of the romanticists. From the moment when he undertook to compose for the Diaghileff-Ballet, he never sacrificed to the emotional.

Schönberg and Stravinsky, however different they may be from each other, agree in that they never allow the performer to change any detail of what they have written. Stravinsky despises the "espressive"; Schönberg permits it only in the limits in which it has found its place amidst its atonal surroundings.

I may be allowed to make what may seem a digression, but really is in perfect harmony with the subject treated here. I mean the introduction of the harpsichord into the concert hall. It may be considered as a new attack against the "espressivo," though certainly it will never have great consequences. For the keyboard of the piano is still ruler in the concert halls. There can be no doubt that string instruments are better able to give an "espressivo" than the piano. But how can we deny that it is just the effort of the keyboard and of the artist who plays on it to achieve expressive sonority that makes this old-fashioned instrument so interesting and attractive to so many people. It stimulates the imagination of the audience.

When Wanda Landowska, the great connoisseur of old music, introduced the harpsichord into a Philharmonic concert conducted by Wilhelm Furtwängler, it became evident that she won a personal success, but never succeeded in acquiring any sympathy for the harpsichord itself. It went against the "espressivo" which makes both an instrument and its player popular in the musical world. It is not likely that this instrument will ever replace the piano.

A New Strauss Work

There is a composer who theoretically is the warmest spokesman of expressiveness, but who spends his "espressivo" on things which do not deserve so much labor. Richard Strauss has written a new composition for the one-armed pianist Paul Wittgenstein of Vienna, who has inspired him several times to write music. If the former compositions had but little value, the new work, called "Panathenänen Zug," which is intended to represent a Passacaglia in form of symphonic studies, is certainly the most worthless of all he has written. The passacaglia has been treated in a childish, not a masterly way. There is no motive betraying the power of the composer. In certain moments he bows to Mendelssohn, but I think that these compliments will hardly be returned by the master. In a cadenza he provides the player with an opportunity of displaying his ability, which, under the given circumstances, cannot be denied. For it is evident that the full sonority of the keyboard cannot be obtained by one who uses only his left hand. May one assume that Richard Strauss, also, employed only his left hand when composing his piece? His usual cleverness brought all the commonplaces heaped up in the final section to a happy end.

A Lost Quartet

WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

SCHÖNBERG, the most renowned of present-day composers, is, as far as the New York public counts, one of the least known. Illustrious above others, he is neglected beyond them all. Ignored by critics, shunned by concert-givers and apparently dreaded by audiences, he remains practically a silent influence in art. Men of smaller consequence have all the attention they want, their works being eagerly waited for and enthusiastically applauded when brought out. Take Honegger. Let him write a tone poem or choral piece and ships cannot take it across the seas nor trains across the continents fast enough.

Recent among Schönberg's works is a quartet. What has become of it? They have heard it in Vienna and they have heard it in Berlin. But we have yet to learn its sound in New York. The Flonzaley Quartet was expected to produce it some time this winter. Disappointment there. The Eddy Brown Quartet announced it. Disillusionment in that corner. The piece may be fairly regarded as lost, and surely alarm should be given for its recovery.

For the music belongs to the actual passing moment, and should be listened to while it is fresh. No music is of the future. Wagner would have had us think his was; but every note of it proves to bear the quality of its year and month and day. By as much, then, as we delay giving heed to the quartet which Schönberg put forth in the summer of 1927, by so much do we acknowledge ourselves behind the times. To extend hasty welcome to secondary composers hardly gets us into the procession. In their company we are somewhere far down in the column of march anyway.

Won't some performing organization of four—a pair of violinists, a viola player and a violoncellist—make haste to fetch to the light the missing Schönberg record?

Mme. Jeritza's au Revoir

It is farewell for the season to Mme. Maria Jeritza at the Metropolitan Opera, sad to say. Her lovely voice and charming presence will be for another stage the rest of the winter. She sings not always so beautifully nor appears so beguilingly either. As the Princess Turandot asking her riddles, she is something quite terrible to listen to; and as the heroine of the French opera, "Carmen," she is rather dreadful both to hear and to see. If this were not all true, if she were not one day a lovely voice and a charming presence and another a piercing shriek and an unattractive figure, she would fail of being a great actress in opera, and the house would always have room for the people the nights she appears.

Strangely enough, the doorman is reported turning away more persons on her awful occasions than on her gracious ones. The trouble is said to be greater when she sings Puccini or Bizet than when she sings Wagner. Well, it was Wagner on the afternoon of Feb. 15, and the opening of what the Metropolitan management calls its Wagnerian cycle; special performances of certain of the music-dramas, both inside and outside the "Ring." It was "Tannhäuser" on this occasion, Mme. Jeritza the Elisabeth, Mme. Telva the Venus, Mr. Bohnen the Landgraf, Mr. Kirchhoff the Tannhäuser, and Mr. Schorr the Wolfram; Mr. Bodanzky conducting.

Shrewder than all the swords of the Crusaders was the voice of Mme. Jeritza in the scene of the hall in the Wartburg. You did not like it, and yet it was right. The moment is that which determines a tragic outcome to the action. The note must express Elisabeth, else you have not Wagner's idea. In the end, it is the truth, and therefore beauty.

Forward, under the proscenium arch, Mr. Schorr took position in the Evening Star scene; happily, for there he could use that milder voice of his with which he came to America originally and with which he can express the sentimental traits of the Wagnerian melody so well. In the depths of the stage he had been likely to resort to the Metropolitan shout, affected by Mr. Gatti's baritones and basses. As in the character of Hans Sachs he has a tone which glances and sparkles, so in that of Wolfram he has one which gleams and silvers; his mood joyous there, meditative here, and completely, Teutonically romantic in both cases.

As for a Tannhäuser, it would seem that the European opera studios have none of the first order available for the American service just now. Mr. Kirchhoff has the will, the ability and the figure for the part. He gives the hero a realistic aspect and a natural gait and action that suit these days well. But his voice, strong, free, and alert though it is, much wants variety of color. Tannhäuser is too many kinds of man to be portrayed all in one quality of tone. If Wagner were performed enough in the United States, a tenor like Mr. Kirchhoff might go right on and perfect his impersonation to the precise American liking; but as things stand, either he should have finished the task before joining the Metropolitan, or he must needs return to Europe to complete it.

An Astronomical Phenomenon

Speaking of the night scene, the electrician, having the two sides of the stage to think of, was compelled to alter astronomical fact, and to represent the earth as a planet with a double system of satellites. Whenever Wolfram moved, he and his harp cast shadows both to right and to left, as though a moon were setting in the western sky while a second one was rising in the eastern. So, presumably, it must continue to be in opera houses until engineers learn how to throw light, without obtrusiveness, from the front. A high southern moon, set in the position of the grand chandelier and masked, might perhaps serve.

With evident ease the men of the orchestra played, and to an excellent outcome as to tone balance and combination. In "Tannhäuser," we find Wagner working away from Weber in the passages of recitative, and toward his later self in the arias. From the standpoint of beauty and artistic perfection, the recited dialogues are less interesting than the formal solos. But from the standpoint of the composer's devolpment, the ordinary talk of the piece, with its hints of leit-motive accompaniment, must be worth, in the opinion of many a Wagnerite, perfect or imperfect, Elisabeth's greeting to the hall and Wolfram's apostrophe to the star twice over.

For an unusual type of instrumental auditorium, St. Thomas's Church on Fifth Avenue was the meeting place of members and subscribers of the Bach Cantata Club on the evening of Feb. 15, the program including sonatas for flute and piano, violin and piano, and the Brandenberg concerto, No. 1, for flute, violin, piano and strings. There are those who maintain that music of counterpoint, particularly Bach's music, sounds better in a church than in a concert hall—music that is played as well as that which is sung. From plain evidence of this occasion, the Bach Cantata Club, taught by Mr. Barrère, flutist, Mr. Stoessel, violinist, Mr. Friskin, pianist, Mr. Egerton, organist, and others, stand unanimously and successfully for this view.

An auditorium which proves excellent for chamber music is the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton, where the Eddy Brown Quartet gave its fourth concert on the morning of Feb. 16; a Béla Bartók program, with Mr. Bartók himself assisting as pianist, and with Crystal Waters, soprano, taking part in the interpretation of songs, Mr. Bartók playing her accompaniments. Mr. Brown and his three associates, an admirable ensemble after weeks of practice, presented the Quartet, No. 1 (1908), which shows the composer definitely on his way to the rhythmic mastery of his latest Concerto for piano and orchestra. Mr. Bartók as soloist presented the piano suite, op. 14, and the first Rumanian dance. Miss Waters and he presented five Hungarian songs; actual folk songs with his harmonizations. Other Hungarian songs by Bartók, original in both melody and accompaniment, were named on the first announcements. They remain novelties for Miss Waters and Mr. Bartók, or whoever may take a fancy to anticipate them, to bring out at another time.

Music and Radiophony

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

POETS are ungrateful people. At every period of civilization they have lost precious time in decrying the inventions and developments of mechanism. And, in our own days, is it not considered a warrant of refinement and elegance complaisantly to slight progress by affecting to regret the good old times? What pretentious stupidities have been written about the diligence, the coach and the sedan-chair by artists who have the privilege of living in the century of the automobile and the airplane.

The purely paper æsthetic prejudices with which our classical pedagogy encumbers them make many of our contemporaries insensible to the joy of the "mechanical wonder." How is it that the men of today do not realize that they are living in the very midst of a fairy tale? They have subdued forces of incalculable energy. They imperiously govern the impalpable and the imponderable. To their perceptions, "feelers" are added which lengthen, refine and multiply their range a hundredfold. Reflections, rays, cries and murmurs are captured in their flight.

Fascinating Wonders

Through the white window of the screen we satisfy our gaze with spectacles from all over the world. We possess machines with which to explore both time and space. We make our words fly to the four cardinal points, we unroll melodies, like fantastic shapes, all around the planet. We put music into tablets and shut it up, unalterable, preserved in boxes. We perpetuate the appearance of living beings, their movements, their gestures, the expressions of their face, and the inflections of their voice. And poets remain dumb, while they ought lyrically to extol these fascinating wonders and invite humanity to taste more deeply of this radiant phantasmagoria.

And now, to these wonders offered us by mechanism, is added the priceless gift of the T. S. F. Henceforth, thanks to this, our houses are enriched with new facilities. It is no longer only in a figurative sense that one may say today that "walls have ears." Our homes have now, on their roofs, delicate apparatuses which enable them to capture in the air the invisible waves.

Architects in making their plan should nowadays take more seriously into account this new phenomenon: their walls, which are already lighted by the eye of windows, can now hear. Stone, iron, cement, plaster and wood, henceforth permeable to sound, have acquired singular value since they have become, as it were, music lovers. And modern comfort now comprises, as well as electricity, water and gas, a music plug on every floor.

The Magic Casket

A wizard, who seems to have escaped from a tale of the "Thousand and One Nights," brings you a magic coffer, a precious casket, similar to that which, in the legends, is placed at the feet of a vizier or a sultan. Open it. It contains all the signs of mystery: circles, black dials, secret figures, disks which one must turn and place in a subtly calculated position, to open the enchanted lock of a strong-box where all sorts of riches are amassed.

In this prison, modern invention has indeed inclosed measureless voices. Touch this button, move the indicator on this dial and you will see ignite five glowing valves—five little fire fairies which work in their crystal dungeons like the industrious insect set in the soft incandescence of an opal.

Suddenly the ebony wheels perform a marvel. The five Djinns of the Lamp have silently pulled in invisible sounds. Through the thickest walls the charm works. The little fascinating elves do not again let go of that of which they have taken possession. They weave and interweave it; they make of it a musical web, a sumptuous material which will be laid out magnificently in our homes. How can we still be moved by Marguerite's spindle, when, every day, we are present at the delusive work of this fairy-tale spinning?

Music Somewhat Jostled

These gnomes who watch in their luminous prison, like Asmodée in her bottle, are unfailing. In the inextricable skein of sound waves which float around your house, they choose and snap up the musical thread necessary to satisfy your caprice. They disentangle, separate, and stretch it without breaking it.

Have you any other desire? Immediately, they cut this thread with a stroke of the scissors and seize another with the same dexterity. They weave it into a fresh material.

In the harvest that this immense sickle reaps for you, the pleasure is not of an exclusively musical order. I was going to say, on the contrary. It is indeed certain that in the present state of radiophony and in spite of the important and rapid progress achieved by manufacturers of apparatus, the T. S. F. is not a vehicle of complete repose for the muse of music. Certainly, it transports her to amazing distances with astonishing speed. It gives her wings of unhoped-for range. But it jostles and jolts her a little during this unruly course.

Air in Rebellion

One hears the wind whistling around her on her journey. The purity of certain sounds is altered and the balance of orchestration sometimes has to suffer from this mode of transmission. It is quite obvious that "automobile music" possesses other means of transport less trying but more comfortable. The theaterphone or the art record escort her with more care and deference. But nevertheless they do not give us this joyous emotion of the head phone or the amplifier which are supplied by those harmonies which, though rather breathless, are haloed by the whirlpool of imponderable things, as the Marathon runner is by the cloud of dust forming for him a nimbus of gold.

One feels that the air is in rebellion, that it is offering resistance, that a thousand things seek to bar the route to the arpeggio or the chord which is coming to you at a single flight. There are, far away, over a town or a deserted country, ambushes and ambuscades, as in the romantic ages highway men held up diligences. And, indeed, you experience a lively emotion when Music arrives, heroically faithful to the rendezvous you had made with her.

It is of all these elements that the rare pleasure of the listener of the T. S. F. is made up. At present, the quality of the programs of the concerts does not always give full satisfaction to the tastes of an enlightened music lover; but the smallest of foxtrots, culled from a thousand miles from your listening post, assumes an unforeseen emotional value, because it is an excellent nucleus of crystallization for imaginative people.

Charm of the Unknown

You settle yourself one evening in front of the enchanted casket. You turn the buttons of the secret lock: a hesitating and stifled voice begins to murmur, like the bubbling of a brook. Gently you work your wheels to pick up this thin thread of music, whose utterance grows and which presently becomes, at your choice, a stream, brook, river or torrent. You make it tumultuous or meek you filter it, you rid it of its impurities. There it is now, transparent and peaceful.

Whence comes it? The charm of the unknown begins to take hold of you. Questioning arises. By looking at the figures of the dials, calculating the length of the waves, you eliminate certain suppositions, but you wait impatiently for the end of the piece and for the first words of the announcer, to determine his nationality. Some stations, at the end of a concert, gayly hoist, like a flag, their national anthem. You imagined you were at Stuttgart, and you abruptly learn that you are in London.

Here now is a melody which swims between two waves. Where does it come from? Watch the last chord. If no comment follows, we are sure to be in Berlin, for Germans are sparing of indications of origin.

One notices all sorts of characteristic peculiarities. If the piece ends in silence, it may come from a Parisian station where the custom of the private auditorium is practiced. But if you hear the crack of violent applause or the noise of exclamations and cries of "bis," you can guess by their national character, their vivacity or their accent, whether it is a dancing hall in Madrid, Rome, or Vienna.

Atmosphere of Hall

In certain cases you pick up the atmosphere of the hall. You feel that the attention is fixed, not upon a musical performance but on a production. The feeling of the crowd enters into your room with the music. You guess that on the stage a couple of dancers have just accomplished a feat and you are not surprised when acclamations burst forth suddenly, like a shower of hail on a glass roof.

How exciting thus to make the tour of Europe in the shadows. You hear church choirs in London, you pass abruptly to Barcelona which, by relays, introduces you into an operetta theater where "The Merry Widow" is being played in Iberian style, with raucous, voluble dialogue. You then glide into Switzerland where you are given a solemn organ recital, into Italy which offers you an oratorio, into Germany which is listening to an excellent performance of the "Meistersinger."

You do not forget, when the vigil is over, to switch on to Daventry Station, which makes the 12 strokes of midnight travel across the world with incredible magnificence and fullness. And through your house reverberates deeply this voice of bronze.

Truly, should not poets who still resist the charm of such emotions be declared traitors to poetry?

Béla Bartók Plays His Piano Concerto in Boston

On the sixteenth program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra season, played yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall, Boston, the principal item was the new Piano Concerto of Béla Bartók, with the composer at the piano. The only previous performance of this concerto in America was that by the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, Fritz Reiner conducting, in New York on Jan. 13. The work was produced at the Frankfort Festival last year. It already has been commented on twice in these columns.

Among contemporary compositions this concerto is conspicuous for its restraint. Its careful avoidance of anything that might resemble romantic beauty, either melodic or harmonic, its rhythmic restlessness, its introduction of four themes sounding simultaneously in four different keys—these are no more than was to be expected of a composer writing in the third quarter of the twentieth century. Its employment of folk tunes based on the ancient modes is characteristic of its author, but not of him alone among the composers of southeastern Europe. Its percussive pulsations connote the primitive, its gamy harmonies the modernist sophistication. But it never assaults the ear; that is its individual mark.

Bartók's choice of the concerto form for his latest work obviously does not imply a "return" to classicism. For if this work does not scream at the hearer, neither does it curtsey to him. Here is no grace, no charm, no amiability. One does not listen with a feeling of comfort. Underneath the forced calm of the music surges unmistakably a volcanic fury. This never breaks out, but one never knows when it will. There is more of Beethoven than of Mozart in the Bartók concerto. But it is chiefly Bartók.

The concert opened with a brilliant performance of the Introduction and March from Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Le Coq d'Or," and concluded with a fervid rendition of Tchaikovsky's "Pathetic" Symphony. A feature of the latter item was that such a burst of spontaneous handclapping followed the third movement that Mr. Koussevitzky relaxed his rule against applause between movements to accept the tribute.

L. A. S.

Ethel Leginska Leads St. Louis Orchestra

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS—As guest conductor of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra for one concert, Feb. 12, Ethel Leginska won the admiration of a large audience by her sheer command of orchestral resources and the brilliancy of her leadership. She was both conductor and soloist; indeed, in the Concerto No. 1 for pianoforte and orchestra by von Weber she commanded the orchestra from her seat at the piano. Although her playing of this infrequently heard concerto was of importance, it was evident that she wished her appearance to be taken as conductor rather than pianist. At the conclusion of her playing of the concerto she passed as quickly as possible from that phase of her versatility by ignoring the demand for an encore and getting back immediately to the business of conducting.

The practice of the art of conducting is obviously a joyous adventure to Mme. Leginska. She stands before the orchestra a slight figure in inconspicuous black, relieved by a wide white collar, a dress designed to obliterate lines. She raises her arms with suddenness and abruptness, and with verve signals the attack. She drives her orchestra, but effectively reins it. Her baton describes small outlines but is never less than intensively significant. Her arms are remarkably expressive, moving with a grace that is strikingly individual. One might say that she conducts with her arms. Her command of the orchestra is very positive; she knows what she wants. She has musicianship and is an artist.

She opened with the Overture to "Russlan and Ludmilla," by Glinka, following this with the Symphonic Suite, "Schéhérazade," by Rimsky-Korsakoff, and closed with the Overture to "Die Meistersinger."

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The Christian Science Monitor
An International Daily Newspaper

THE HOME FORUM

An Old Poet by the Open Fire

THIS has been a gray February day, and tonight the chill of the late winter lingers at the door and makes its presence known at every crack and loose window.

But here the hearth

"Sings the blackened log a tune
Learned in some forgotten June
By a school boy at his play,
When they both were young together,
Heart of youth and summer weather
Making all their holiday,"

and somehow, the flames from that same log, lighting up the long narrow picture of the Canterbury Pilgrims which hangs over the mantel, bring back not only the song but the tasks of those school days, when every page that was turned was a new page.

Those Pilgrims continually wend their way on their tireless steeds. Why should the facts which were ours in our school days stand still so often? Let us spur them on this evening.

Turning the low reading light full upon the bookshelves, containing the English poets, we draw forth the fat green volume, with "Chaucer" lettered across the back; and as we settle ourselves before the fire again, there come back to us the lines from Caxton, which we were bade to memorize concerning the old poet:

"He excelleth in mine opinion all other writers in our English; for he writeth no void words, but all his matter is full of high and quick sentence."

Of the poets preceding Chaucer, there is only one, who with truth can be mentioned with him—William Langland, the author of "Piers Plowman": but as has been said, "One could as soon compare a sermon with a song."

Geoffrey Chaucer, son of John Chaucer, probably of French origin, was born in Thames Street, London, about 1336. He was a page in the household of the Duke of Clarence; and later accompanied Edward the Third, with his army, to France. In 1336, we find the name of Philippa Chaucer among those of the Ladies of the Queen's Bedchamber; although just when the two were married, we may not know. In 1734, however, we read of a pension of ten pounds being granted to Geoffrey and Philippa Chaucer for good service.

Chaucer was sent abroad several times on diplomatic errands for the King, and at these times spent all his spare moments in Italian studies. There was also a long visit to Italy, and it is easy to understand how the poet's thought and imagination were colored by the history and legendary art and literature of this land of romance. Indeed, Chaucer owed more to France and Italy than to his own Mother England, and he began his literary career as a translator of French poems, and adopter of French forms and ideas.

"The Complaint of Pity" and "The Book of the Duchess" belong to this period of his work: and we can give our thanks to the Italian influence for the most celebrated of all his shorter poems: "The Parliament of Foules," "Troilus and Criseyde," "The House of Fame," and "The Legend of Good Women," from which blossomed, centuries later, Tennyson's "Dream of Fair Women."

* * *

Here the log snaps, scattering sparks on the hearth rug. When the sparks are extinguished, and a new log properly adjusted, we take up the volume of Chaucer again. Was it a subtle hint from that back log, that the "Pilgrims" who started the evening's reverie be not neglected?

From the French models Chaucer learned the art of Allegory, and of poetical embroidery and chivalric expression. Ascending higher on the intellectual ladder, he learned deeper lessons from Dante and Boccaccio. From the latter the secret of construction—of carrying out a story to its legitimate end, with the right proportions. Indeed, it may be said, that of all hands that were used in the shaping of this poet's work, the touch of Boccaccio is the most marked and evident. From Dante, Chaucer learned secrets of humanity, with understanding of its problems and ideals: and from him, also, he learned much of artistic workmanship. So was his hand trained to pen the history of "The Canterbury Pilgrims."

"The Tales" seem to have been written about 1391. A pilgrimage to Canterbury, occupying about a week, was a favorite spring holiday for the English people. It was a common plan for pilgrims of different social walks to rendezvous at such an inn as the Tabard at Southwark; and here Chaucer brings his varied company together, with such picturesque skill that, as Dryden has expressed it: "You can see their humours, their features and their very dress."

There are twenty-nine pilgrims in all: and they jog along, "Mounted each on his steed either good or bad:" the Knight on a sturdy beast: the hunting Monk on a palfrey, "as brown as is a berye."

The plan is, that on the journey, each pilgrim will tell a tale; and upon the return of the party the best teller shall be rewarded by a supper.

Chaucer shows his fine artistic instinct in the telling of the tales; in the way each one is suited to its narrator, and in the way all are bound together with little incidents which might happen to anyone upon a journey. The pictures charm us as of old

"A knight ther was, and that a worthy man,
That fro the tyme that he first bigan
To ryden out, he lovèd chivalrye
Trouthe and honour, fredom and courteisye.
Ful worthy was he in his lorde's werre
And thereto hadde he riden (no man ferre)
As wel in Christendom as in hetheness,
And evere honourèd for his worthinesse."

"A Clerk ther was of Oxenford also,
That un-to logik hadde longe y-go.
As lene was his hors as is a rake,
And he was nat right fat, I undertake;
But lokèd holwe, and there-to soberly.
Ful thredbar was his overest courtepy;
For he had geten him yet no benefyce,
Ne was so worldly for to have offyce.
For him was levere have at his beddes heed
Twenty bookes, clad in blak or reed
Of Aristotle and his philosophye,
Then robes riche, or fithele, or gay sautrye'
But al be that he was a philosophre,
Yet hadde he but litel gold in cofre;
But al that he mighte of his frendes hente,
On bookes and on lerninge he it spente."

So they sallied forth; these Pilgrims, with many others with them, in "April that is messenger to May": past English hedges and down English lanes: drawing their horses closer together, ever and anon, to listen to the tales, told by first one and then another.

Let us read them over again—these Tales—here by the fire where we are waiting for May to come. Then that June of our early days shall be forgotten no longer: and mingled with the tune of the "blackened log" from out the green aisles of English song will come again the music of good Chaucer's lay.

L. S. A.

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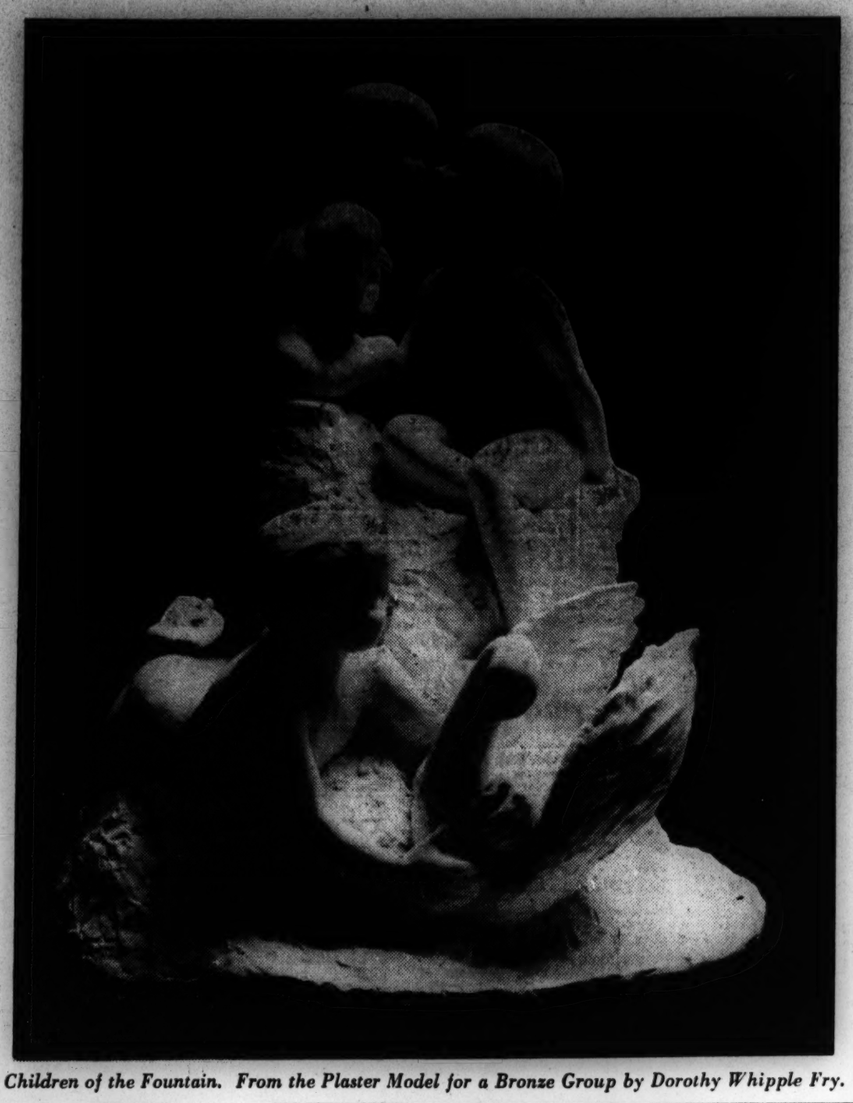
February Sun

But Winter has yet brighter scenes,—he boasts
Splendors beyond what gorgeous Summer knows;
Or Autumn, with his many fruits and woods
All flushed with many hues. Come when the rains
Have glazed the snow, and clothed the trees with ice;
While the slant sun of February pours
Into the bowers a flood of light. Approach!
The incrusted surface shall upbear thy steps,
And the broad arching portals of the grove
Welcome thy entering. Look! the massy trunks
Are cased in the pure crystal; each light spray,
Nodding and tinkling in the breath of heaven,
Is studded with its trembling water-drops,
That stream with rainbow radiance as they move.

—BRYANT. Poems.



Children of the Fountain. From the Plaster Model for a Bronze Group by Dorothy Whipple Fry.

Children in the garden
Through the golden hours
Singing to the breezes
Whispering to the flowers.

Laughing at the humming-bird
Marveling at the bees
Happy in the shadows
Of the wind-stirred trees.

Children in the garden
Someone longed to keep
Them always mid the flower-haunts
And fern dells cool and deep.

Bronze Children of the Fountain!
In you the children stay
Among the charming garden haunts
When they have gone away.

DOROTHY WHIPPLE FRY.

The Terrace at Ducie

From the conservatory they stepped into the garden. It was a most delicious afternoon; the sun had sunk behind the grove, and the air, which had been throughout the day somewhat oppressive, was now warm, but mild. At Ducie there was a fine old terrace facing the western hills, that bound the valley in which the Bower was situate. These hills, a ridge of moderate elevation, but of very picturesque form, parted just opposite the terrace, as if on purpose to admit the setting sun, like inferior existences that had, as it were, made way before the splendour of some mighty lord or conqueror. The lofty and sloping bank which this terrace crowned was covered with rare shrubs, and occasionally a group of tall trees sprang up among them, and broke the view with an interference which was far from ungraceful—while ivy and other creepers, spreading forth from large marble vases, had extended over their trunks, and sometimes, even in their play, had touched their topmost branches. Between the terrace and the distant hills extended a vast tract of pasture land, green and well-wooded by its rich hedgegrows; not a roof was visible, though many farms and hamlets were at hand; and, in the heart of a rich and populous land, here was a region where the shepherd or the herdsman were the only evidences of human existence.

It was thither, a grateful spot at such an hour, that Miss Temple and her companion directed their steps. The last beam of the sun flashed across the flaming horizon as they gained the terrace; the hills, well-wooded, or presenting a bare and acute outline to the sky, rose sharply defined in form; while in another direction some more distant elevations were pervaded with a rich purple tint, touched sometimes with a rosy blaze of soft and flickering light. The whole scene, indeed, from the humble pastureland that was soon to creep into darkness, to the proud hills whose sparkling crests were yet touched by the living beam, was bathed with lucid beauty and luminous softness, and blended with the glowing canopy of the lustrous sky. But on the terrace, and the groves that rose beyond it, and the glades and vistas into which they opened, fell the full glory of the sunset. Each moment a new shadow, now rosy, now golden, now blending in its shifting tints all the glory of the iris, fell over the rich pleasure-grounds, the groups of rare and noble trees, and the dim or glittering avenues.

The vespers of the birds were faintly dying away, the last low of the returning kine sounded over the lea, the tinkle of the sheep-bell was heard no more, the thin white moon began to gleam, and Hesperus glittered in the fading sky. It was the twilight hour! — From "Henrietta Temple," by DISRAELI.

Provincial Pantomime

"Orringers one penny each, nice juicy orringers! 'ow many did ye say, lady? That's threepence, thank ye, lady."

"Pro-grammes! Ba[illegible]s in the Wood! Pro-grammes!"

"Chorclit bars—one penny and a ha'penny, Cadbury's, Rowntree's, Fry's—Mackintorsh's toffee!"

The cries followed one another in fairly orderly succession and at fairly regular intervals. Soon they developed into a chant which brought thrills of ecstasy to Mary Ellen, well hidden in the queue which extended from the door labeled "Pit 6d Children Half Price." She witnessed the sale of three oranges and two chocolate bars to a woman near the door marked "Balcony 1/-" and marveled at the opulence displayed. It had rained, a steady, determined downpour, ever since she and Aunt Sarah had first taken their positions at the entrance to the "pit." The line increased perceptibly. People jostled their neighbors, poking unsuspecting shins with umbrellas as they turned to greet a passer by, or bestowing unwelcome shower baths upon small individuals like Mary Ellen, as they sought to attract the attention of the program seller.

To Aunt Sarah the waiting was tedious, though justified by the price of admission. To Mary Ellen it was long, too, but so intensely worth while that she felt herself in the very vestibule of fairyland. This was the second "Boxing Day" that Aunt Sarah had taken her to a pantomime. On December twenty-six of the previous year they had seen "Dick Whittington," whose glittering person, resplendent in a spangled jerkin and purple silken hose, had just contrived to surpass in effect the remarkable appearance of his faithful feline companion—no common cat of the house or garden variety, but a creature half as large as a horse, with a coat of deep chinchilla, two emerald eyes the size of saucers, and four most peculiar legs, which occasionally neglected to act in concert, to the delight of a certain juvenile member of the audience. The child's noisy enjoyment was such as to cause much disturbance to his father, vainly endeavoring to catch the ragtime tune of the song Dick Whittington was warbling (in what language has not yet been discovered). Mary Ellen hoped that "The Babes in the Wood" would be similar to "Dick Whittington," and that it would last all night.

"This way to the pit, dress circle and orchestry stalls," roared an imposing individual in fancy uniform, just inside the theater. The queue contracted, then advanced in slightly uncertain manner into the auditorium. Mary Ellen felt excitement expanding within her and she clutched Aunt Sarah's arm as they followed the usher to their seats.

Fortunately there was half an hour in which to meditate upon the decoration of the curtain—a masterpiece of the scene painter's art; two contented ladies, wearing Grecian robes and Gainsborough hats, draping themselves carelessly over the edge of a marble balcony and fingering Welsh harps, in the majestic setting of an old Italian garden, in the dim background of which loomed the brooding walls of what looked astonishingly like the houses of Parliament. This curtain, which spelled "Wonderland" to Mary Ellen, occupied her attention until the orchestra began to play "Row Me on the River, Romeo." This preceded by a brief period of time the rising of the curtain, and when the lights were extinguished and the narrow, gold band behind the footlights began to widen, she gave herself up completely to the paradise of make-believe upon the boards.

One of the main objectives of pantomime (as it is thus misnamed in England) is to correct certain erroneous impressions in regard to the heroes of nursery days. The "Babes in the Wood," for example, were not at all the small, timid children which you had supposed, but rather clever young people of good size (in fact, as tall as their parents), and quite splendidly arrayed in blue satin with rosettes on their shoes. They did not recite "I have a little pussy cat," but gave a bold and lusty rendition of "It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary," when requested to entertain their wicked uncle (who did not look at all a bad sort of chap, in his scarlet tights and velvet brocade mantle, and who, in fact, was quite congenial at times, playfully assisting the children in a triangular acrobatic turn which consumed the interval between scenes). The robbers employed to kidnap the "Babes" turned out to be the husband and son of the wicked uncle's cousin (a character added to the cast for the sole purpose of introducing a new comic song), and the group of substantial fairies—no, not robins—who finally covered the children with leaves, were the means of introducing some ballet work in the second and third scenes of the first act. Some of the minor differences Mary Ellen complacently passed over, but she has never quite become reconciled to the implications presented by the final scene, where everybody, dressed in costumes more gorgeous than in any previous part of the performance, marched solemnly across the stage and appeared on the friendliest terms with everybody else, including the restored infants and their unworthy uncle.

But a "pantomime" is a "pantomime," and is to be accepted just as carol singers and plum pudding, with the approach of the holiday season; any slight discrepancies which may be in evidence are a mere detail in consideration of the surpassing delight of that irrepressible institution.

Preparation

The little bird sits in the nest and sings
A shy, soft song to the morning light;
And it flutters a little and prunes its wings,
The song is halting and poor and brief,
And the fluttering wings scarce stir a leaf;
But the note is a prelude to sweeter things,
And the busy bill and the flutter slight
Are proving the wings for a bolder flight!

—PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR, in "Complete Poems."

Manhattan at Night

If you have grown fascinated with sky-scrapers in mass, I recommend another and even more startling view. On some winter afternoon cross to the New Jersey shore and between five and six take the Cortland Street Ferry back to Manhattan. At that hour and season it is already dark, but the offices are not yet closed; every window blazes with electric lights from which the mists have filtered out the garishness. The distinction between buildings has disappeared now; only the sky-line wavers faintly against the glare beyond. The rest is just windows—by thousands and thousands. It seems all one enormous structure, a palace beyond human imagination for splendor and height and extent.—From "Highlights of Manhattan," by WILL IRWIN.

The Clipper

Her sails are strong and yellow as the sand,
Her spars are tall and supple as the pine,
And, like the bounty of a generous mine,
Sun-touched, her brasses flash on every hand.
Her sheer takes beauty from a golden band,
Which, sweeping aft, is taught to twist and twine
Into a scroll, and badge of quaint design
Hang on her quarters. Insolent and grand
She drives. Her stem rings loudly as it throws
The hissing sapphire into foamy waves,
While on her weather bends the copper glows
In burnished splendor. Rolling down she laves
Her high black sides until the scupper flows,
Then pushing out her shapely bow she braves
The next tall sea, and, leaping, onward goes.

—THOMAS FLEMING DAY, in "Songs of Sea and Sail."

Beads in a Shop Window

They lie on cream, on purple, on yellow, beds of velvet. They are jade, crystal, agate, opal and onyx.

They are from Czechoslovakia, France, China, Japan, India.

On the cream background lies a strand of black ovals flecked with iridescent spots of gold. Oriental, rich, almost eerie-looking!

A wonderfully cut strand of clear crystals reflects the rainbow colors. The background of purple imparts to them a royal hue.

What an unusual string is this! Something on the order of an opal, yet one sees there the warm glow of a blue-red camp fire with all the elusiveness of changeable silk. A French production that well holds the center of the exhibit.

Ah! that long string of blue-green oblongs! China! The odor of incense is about them. Curiously carved, reminding one of old, old museums.

A short green strand flecked with silver. How charming with a gown of pale green!

Has Aladdin's lamp been brought forth again? Or, did fairies, after the streets were deserted, flit hither with dew drops from off the orchid, or mimosa, or chrysanthemum and drop them here to crystallize?

Only a shop window! All may have the pleasure of looking!

Solitude in Wales

That autumn, in search of a quiet place in which to work, I lighted on Tallylyn in North Wales. I stayed at a little inn a couple of miles from the lake, and for a week I saw nobody excepting my landlady, Mrs. Jones. My conversation with Mrs. Jones was stimulating, but limited by the fact that Welsh was her native tongue and that her command of English was inadequate. . . .

In the mornings I worked. In the afternoons I explored the cliffs above Tallylyn. And before many days had passed I had fallen hopelessly in love with this lonely, secluded valley among the Welsh hills.

I am writing these lines in Grindelwald, but, as I write, I feel a sudden impatience with the more generous beauties of the loveliest of Swiss valleys and a hunger for the grey and sullen screes of Cader. No contrast could be more striking than the contrast between Grindelwald in May and Tallylyn in September. . . . Economy is the dominant note of Welsh scenery. Economy of height, for Cader rises a bare three thousand feet above the sea. Economy of color, for Cader knows nothing of the riot of marigold and gentian set against the vivid greens of the Alpine pastures. Cader disdains such spendthrift largesse. Even the scant grass which mantles its lower slopes looks old, its sober greens cut into by the long dark walls of untidy slag which restrain the errant sheep. Few touches of color relieve the iron grey of the screes, the sombre slabs blotched with decay, or the gaunt black cliffs riven by frost and etched by rain. When we think of Switzerland we forget the rainy days and remember only the sun flooding the valleys in golden light. But Cader Idris always comes back to me roofed in mist, grey like her own venerable rocks. Clouds lying at three thousand feet cut off all that is worth seeing in Switzerland, but they merely skim the blunted hilltops of Wales, and by their suppression of colour clothe these veteran mountains in an atmosphere of mature dignity which is in tune with their character. . . .

The hills are shadows, and they flow
From form to form, and nothing stands.
They melt like mists the solid lands,
Like clouds they shape themselves and go.

. . . I have come back many times to Tallylyn. Other Welsh valleys may make a readier appeal to the cragsman, but if you wish to be alone, go to Tallylyn. It is an ideal spot for work. I wrote my first book there, and have spent weeks in the valley without a soul to talk to excepting Mrs. Jones. And yet I have never felt lonely. Cader reaches out to welcome one directly one breasts the pass from Corris. The hills are very companionable, and, like understanding friends, are none the worse because they do not talk; and yet this silence was never oppressive, for the little stream which I could just hear through my bedroom window was full of friendly gossip, and the winds brought the news from the sea.

There are walks without number, of which perhaps the most fascinating is that which leads up to the gate of the winds at the head of the valley. Below the new road you can see the remains of the old Roman highway, overgrown with grass.—ARNOLD LUNN, in "The Mountains of Youth."

Courage Versus Doubt

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOW often has a worthy achievement been thwarted because of doubt, due either to one's own or another's distrust of one's ability. Sometimes a person with an otherwise happy disposition is made to undergo unnecessary depression on account of this evil suggestion of doubt. A case in point may be cited. A girl of an unusually happy and optimistic nature was offered a position of much importance. She experienced great joy in the prospect until certain insinuations caused her to doubt her ability to fill the position. There followed days of indecision and depression. Then it was pointed out to her that she was listening to mistaken arguments. Doubt was dispelled and confidence restored; the position was accepted and capably filled. From such an experience a valuable lesson may be learned; namely, the necessity of meeting and mastering the mesmerism of doubt in its incipiency with the weapon of courage, through spiritual understanding.

With what patience and persistence the master Christian gave encouragement to his little band of followers! How he labored to dispel their doubts; and how successful were his disciples when they courageously relied wholly on God! Would Peter have begun to sink when he walked on the water if doubt had not stolen into his consciousness? Ah, no! The Saviour's gentle rebuke, "Wherefore didst thou doubt?" was probably thereafter remembered, giving him courage in his glorious work in later years.

It is safe to say that people generally want to rely on God, but doubt arises because of their ignorance of His true nature. Christian Science dispels this ignorance, and reveals God as immutable, divine Love. Here let it be said that the understanding of God, and of God's relation to His spiritual and only creation, is the very keynote of all demonstration through Christian Science. Christian Science also reveals God as infinite divine Mind, and man as the reflection or expression of that Mind. Mortals, however, fall into the error of believing that each has a mind of his own, independent of the one Mind, and so lose the keynote of harmony. Because of this error of belief, fear and doubt may seem to hold the balance of power in human consciousness, and cause the individual, like a rudderless ship, to drift with the tide of human opinions.

A correct understanding of God and man enables one to claim his dominion over all untoward conditions. This is being demonstrated by students of Christian Science in all walks of life. The business-man, when harassed by the doubts which accompany the mesmeric influence of a general belief of business depression, through an understanding of God looks away from all material sense testimony, and turns courageously to the one Mind, the loving Father, in full assurance that His immutable law of good never ceases to operate for His children. He knows that the reverse of the ignorant beliefs of stagnation and limitation is the spiritual reality, and so demonstrates right activity. In like manner, the sick and diseased, weighed down, perhaps, with years of doubt and despair, may, by turning to Christian Science, become imbued with the stimulus of divine courage, and, either through their own efforts to gain an understanding of the all-loving God, or through the work of a Christian Science practitioner, may be healed.

It is safe to say that no great teacher since Christ Jesus has ever done so much to remove doubt and inspire courage as has Mary Baker Eddy. Always a deep student of the Bible and a consistent follower in the footsteps of the Way-shower, she was chosen of God to receive the full revelation of Truth. This she has set forth in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," so that all who will may attain a demonstrable understanding of God.

Jesus labored and suffered, in a darkened period of the world's history, to teach full faith in God's omnipotent goodness. In this enlightened age, can there be any excuse for Christians being without this knowledge? Writing of this from the fullness of her own inspired understanding, Mrs. Eddy says in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 294): "If he [Jesus] were personally with us to-day, he would rebuke whatever accords not with a full faith and spiritual knowledge of God. He would mightily rebuke a single doubt of the ever-present power of divine Spirit to control all the conditions of man and the universe." Christ Jesus marked the way. Christian Science illumines this way so that all may follow and attain that "spiritual knowledge of God" which dispels doubt, inspires courage, and gives power to demonstrate supreme good.

Goethe Today

Let us forget for a space the criticism of abstract or absolute æsthetic values; let us leave the historian, who comes armed with his trained critical sense and his historic perspective, to establish Goethe in his particular niche in the Valhalla of poetry; and let us ask the blunt personal question: Do we still feel Goethe to be a poet of the present? How far is he still able to move us? . . . May we still turn to him in the twentieth century, as men like Carlyle turned to him a hundred years ago, in our doubts and perplexities, find in him a comforter and consoler in dark days.

The question of the living power of a great poet of the past is, of course, not the same thing as that of his literary achievement and eminence. We all recognise the greatness of Homer and Virgil, of Dante and Cervantes, of Shakespeare; and we do seek refuge with them, as in a kind of Golden Age, from the trouble and the fret of our modern life; but it is rare that they can afford us a solution to immediate spiritual perplexities. They may fill our minds with visions of pure beauty and sublime imaginings; but when it is a question of the intimate difficulties that beset us, these great writers of a remote past have little to say to us. . . .

It is perhaps a proof of Goethe's essential "liveness" that we have not yet reached objective finality in our judgment of him; that we still cannot speak dispassionately of him. He is an object of reverence, and even passionate reverence, to some, while by others he is repudiated and scorned. We are still in the stage of debating about him; and thinking men in all lands feel the necessity of putting to themselves the question: Was Goethe really so great a poet as we are told he was? Is he still great? Wherein lies his claim to greatness? This need of re-estimating Goethe, of constantly revising our judgment of him, is, I think, a hopeful sign. . . .

If we pass in review the opinion which men of critical leading in the past have held about Goethe, we meet with a very wide range of opinion. Amongst ourselves, we have Carlyle's Romantic interpretation of him and his earnest appeal: "Close thy Byron, open thy Goethe!" . . . we have George Henry Lewes's still fascinating biography; and the sane and balanced estimates—tinged, it is true, with the Victorian passion for ethical ideals—of men like Matthew Arnold, John Seeley, Edward Dowden. Again, we cannot neglect to take note of the steadfast loyalty to him of his own people during the last forty years. Indeed, at no time in the history of German intellectual life—not even in the wild years of fermentation when, with such splendid munificence, Goethe flung out the masterpieces of his youth into the "seed-field of time"—has he been held in such high esteem in his own land as during the last generation. The celebration of the hundred and fiftieth anniversary of his birth in 1899—to the present writer still a vivid memory—formed an extraordinary contrast to the luke-warm celebration of 1849, when the esteem in which Goethe was held was at its lowest ebb. The year 1899, no doubt, brought his fame in Germany to a kind of culmination. Down to the Great War this enthusiasm showed no signs of abatement; and if I have gauged rightly the abundant literature on him which has appeared since 1914, it would seem as if Goethe, the spiritual leader of his people in their prosperity, were a no less trusted leader to them in their adversity. — J. G. ROBERTSON, in "Goethe."

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House and Garden

Cultivating the Wild Plants of the Pacific Northwest

By ELIAS NELSON

Yakima, Wash.
Special Correspondence

OLDER portions of the world, such as England, Italy, and Japan, yielded up their treasures in flowers, shrubs and trees many centuries ago. Not so with the Pacific Northwest, for it is a comparatively new country. It is about 100 years ago that exploration of its flora began.

In 1825 and 1826 and again in 1831 David Douglas, a Scottish botanist, sent out by the London Horticultural Society, made explorations in this region. In 1831 he made trips into the Blue Mountains of Oregon and Washington and collected 100 species of plants that were then new to natural science. The Northwest was then a virgin field for the botanical explorer. Since that time scores of collections have been made, hence the native vegetation is well known to botanists, but horticulturists are not so familiar with this wonderfully varied flora. As a region where promising subjects for the garden are found it is practically a new field.

Still Virgin Field for Plant Collectors

It offers large opportunities to the plant collector. There are found through this region rockery plants by the hundred that are known, except certain ones, to but few of the prominent devotees of rockery gardening. Many shrubs of types distinct from those commonly grown are worthy of cultivation and some are gradually finding their way into collections.

Transplanting from the wild is an interesting occupation, but it is really a game for outdoor men and women who know the plants and can transfer them to the home grounds without waste of material. It should be appreciated that plants dug in the wild as a rule have rangy root systems and therefore are not as readily moved as those grown in the nursery. Too often people on outings snatch up plants at random with little attention to keeping the roots moist in bringing them home. In a large majority of cases, the plants fail to grow and the native woodlands are robbed of treasures which should have remained the heritage of generations to come.

To bring the more desirable ones under cultivation in the Northwest is a laudable undertaking and there is much zest and pleasure in such work. Some plants through hybridization may enrich the plant material with which the gardener works, but that is a line for the skilled specialist. The amateur must confine his efforts to the growing of wild plants "as is" and make selections of plants which because of their type or their location offer the best opportunities for domestication.

Examples of Hybridization

Many American plants have been taken in hand by English and European plant breeders and after hybridization and improvement have been turned back to their native country as valuable plants in variety of colors and forms.

An instance of such improvement is the perennial lupine of the Pacific coast, lupinus polyphyllus. This occurs in the humid regions from Washington to California. Annual lupines have been known in Europe for centuries, but a desirable perennial one was not known, hence the one from the Pacific coast was welcomed, and through the efforts of plant breeders in England, such as Downer, Elliott and Harkness, there are now beautiful shades of blue, purple, pink, white, yellow, apricot and intermediate shades which are proving popular. These varieties make a wonderful showing on the coast and also do well in the interior.

Readily Transplanted

Rhododendron Californicum, a western relative of the eastern maximum, has come into cultivation in the humid region. East of the Cascades rhus glabra has been found valuable and satisfactory.

The Oregon grape, berberis aquifolium, has proved most valuable in the interior regions of the west where broad-leaved evergreens are not a success. The species aquifolium is found west of the Cascade Mountains and attains a height of 6 to 10 feet. East of the Cascades is found the species repens, which is of lower stature and rarely grows more than 4 feet high. Both are useful in green plantings in central Washington and other interior regions with a similar climate. Berberis aquifolium, grown from seed, presents considerable variation in the type of foliage, for some plants have glossy leaves while others have leaves with a dull surface.

The snowberry, symphoricarpos racemosus, is very desirable on account of its white berries that persist in the fall and winter. It transplants so readily to the home grounds that it is one of the native shrubs which it is entirely practicable to obtain in the wild.

Native shrubs which are especially promising and would add to the variety in shrubbery plantings are ocean spray, schizonotus discolor, a relative of the spiræas, with large pyramidal clusters of white flowers; red flowering currant, ribes sanguineum; an evergreen huckleberry, vaccinium ovatum; pachystima myrsinites, a small evergreen resembling boxwood; and spiræa douglasi and spiræa menziesi. From these two native species has arisen the hybrid, spiræa billiardi.

Especially promising to the plant breeder are the species of pentstemon of the Northwest. There are 43 species in this region and they possess a hardiness which the cultivated hybrids, known under the name of pentstemon gloxinioides, do not show. Outstanding among these pentstemons are P. glaber and P. acuminatus. Pentstemons transplant easily and many of the smaller ones would be valuable subjects for the rockery. The larger species should offer an inviting field to the plant breeder as races of hardy penstemons might be used much as snapdragons are.

There are 158 species of plants in the State of Washington which are found nowhere else. Many of these will no doubt prove desirable and it remains for the plant collector and plant breeder of the future to enter this field and introduce and develop the promising ones.

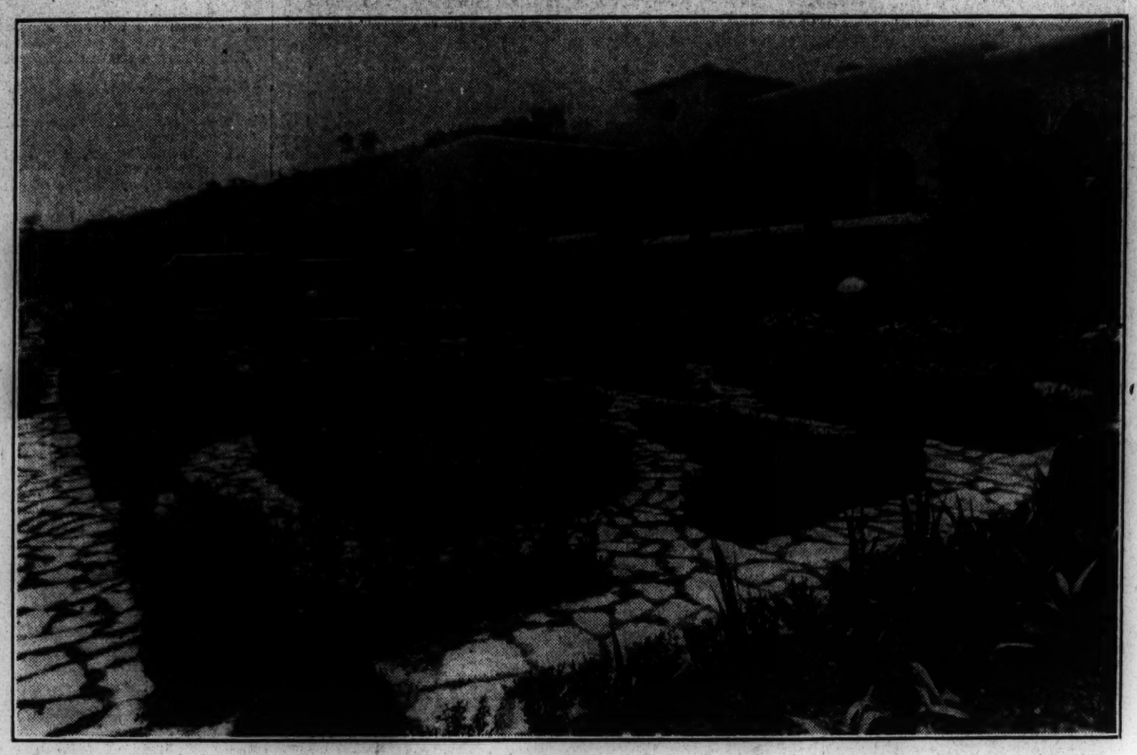
The Northwest has a host of bulbous plants with showy flowers, members of the lily family, which lovers of flowers would be delighted to have in their gardens. A few are already cultivated in a limited way. It remains to select from this wealth of material the outstanding flowers and learn to know their adaptations and requirements.

Lilium Washingtonianum and L. Columbianum are already known to lily enthusiasts. Erythroniums native to the state of Washington, of which there are seven species, are more showy than those of the east. There are species of camassia, hookera, fritillaria and calochortus that would be welcome in the home garden.

Scores of plants of this region would probably be suitable for rockeries. There are species of sedum, lewisia, aster, erigeron, castilleja, veronica, mertensia, gentiana, saxifraga, lupinus, phlox, polemonium, caltha and viola that invite the collector of new and rare plants.

Especially interesting are the lewisias. The common one is lewisia rediviva, known as bitter root and rock rose. It is rather fastidious as to its requirements under cultivation and gardeners have not always been successful with it. Little is known of lewisia tweedyi, which is not found outside of the Wenatchee Mountains. The flowers of both are large and showy and are borne near the surface of the ground. The species rediviva has pink flowers while those of tweedyi vary from apricot to orange.

THE SPANISH MISSION STYLE IN ITS NATIVE HABITAT



Home of Elwood Riggs at Flintridge, Near Los Angeles. This Is a Good Example of a California Mission Home, Including the Walks and the Patio.

Hints on Cropping the Kitchen Garden

London, Eng.
Special Correspondence

AT THIS time of year, before the actual cropping of the kitchen garden takes place, it is most helpful to make a plan of the crops to be grown, remembering that their different requirements affect the choice of position, etc. For instance, black currants should be planted in the dampest part of the garden, whereas red and white currants prefer a well-drained position.

Full advantage should always be taken of any sheltered bed or border, especially one facing south, which is invaluable for the successful growing of particularly early crops, such as early potatoes, peas and beans, strawberries, lettuces, radishes, etc., and is equally useful for the latest sowings of peas, lettuce, etc.

Lack of space is a frequent problem in a small garden, and it is not always realized that this difficulty may be overcome to a great extent by careful planting.

Brussels sprouts, broccoli and other greens may be successfully grown between the rows of early potatoes, which are lifted long before the green vegetables are fully mature; a row of peas or beans sandwiched between other crops takes up far less space than when grown in recurring rows; parsley, chives and shallots may be used as edgings to garden paths; and radishes, lettuce or French beans make excellent "catch crops" between celery trenches. And available sheds or fences should be utilized for runner beans; and Japanese cucumbers, marrows and gourds may be trained up poles or wires.

Olden Time Hemerocallis

THE Genus Hemerocallis is but little appreciated and too seldom seen in the gardens of today. Years ago, when there were but two varieties in general cultivation, this plant held an honored place in the garden and dooryard plantings, by right of its hardiness, ease of culture, and its beautiful, fragrant flowers. Today, one sees it thriving in the very old gardens, and the variety fulva growing as if native in many places throughout the eastern states.

Through the later introductions from Asia, it is now possible to grow several varieties rather than only two, which extends the season of bloom from mid-May until August.

Oldest Varieties

The varieties first cultivated in this country were hemerocallis flava, called the lemon day lily, and the variety fulva, erroneously called tiger lily, owing to the tawny orange color of its flowers. The lemon daylily blooms abundantly in May. Its lilylike flowers, in clusters borne at the end of long, wiry stems, are pure yellow and possess an entrancing fragrance. Hemerocallis fulva blooms in late July, bearing uowers of somewhat coarser substance, and scentless. The latter spreads with great rapidity, and might be considered too much of a wanderer for use in the smaller gardens, but it proves an excellent subject for massing, ground cover, roadside or foundation planting, or for naturalizing. A mass of hemerocallis fulva, with some common elders to form background, will compose a striking color combination of orange and cream-white. Of the two older sorts, hemerocallis flava seems the better one for garden use, and remains about the best of the genus in spite of the newer sorts.

The varieties citrina and thunberg resemble flava in both color and fragrance. Citrina is a bit more slender in growth, and thunberg taller, than flava. Blooming in July, these two varieties are valuable for use as successors to flava.

Hemerocallis "Dr. Regel" bears flowers of a beautiful, deep, burnished orange. It is the smallest of all in growth, but bears in abundance its very prim, small flowers; indeed, the profusion of its bloom compensates for its smaller stature.

The flowers of "florham" and middendorfi are orange-yellow, resembling fulva in type. Their bloom is more profuse, however, and the plants do not cover so much space in their wanderings.

Ideal for Cutting

There is a double form of the variety fulva, called "kwanso," of which little can be said favorably. It is rather clumsy in appearance and spreads astoundingly. It is hardly comparable with any of the single varieties.

The hemerocallis is not exacting as to soil or position, but prefers to grow in the full sun or partial shade. It will grow very well at the side of a brook or pond and in meadows.

Hemerocallis are very useful for cutting. They will continue to bloom after cutting, as though they had never been removed from the garden. Arranged in large earthen crocks, with a few blue or purple iris, they form a charming picture.

Burbank Methods Ceded to E. W. Stark

Louisiana, Mo.
Special Correspondence

MANY new varieties of fruits, flowers, and ornamental plants, the result of the long years of patient work of Luther Burbank on his Goldridge experimental farm at Santa Rosa, Calif., soon are to be made available to the public at the Stark Brothers Nurseries and Orchards Company plant in Kansas City.

The methods formerly employed by Mr. Burbank and kept secret on the Goldridge farm have been made known through Mrs. Burbank to E. W. Stark, president of the company, which is said to be the largest nursery establishment in the world. It had been recognized by Mr. Burbank that his plant experimental work would need to be carried on through many years. It was at a suggestion previously made by him that Mr. Stark was selected for the task, to continue the "training of plants to work for man," as Mr. Burbank had termed his own undertakings.

Many of the new fruits and other plants to be grown and distributed from the Kansas City nurseries will prove generaly superior to any now grown, Mr. Stark believes. Among those shortly to be introduced to the public are: A nectarine, of extraordinary size and flavor; more than a dozen plums of a superior variety; a new variety of black cherry that can be dried like a prune or raisin and kept permanently in the dried condition; a small peach, of delicious quality, perfectly white and with a flavor similar to that of a nectarine; three new prunes, with qualities of the present purple fruit, but in varied colors, red, yellow and gold; a new pear which, in warmer temperatures, will mature the last of December; Numerous developments by Burbank in flowers and ornamental plants, and more than 30 new specimens of trees for planting.

The reproduction in Kansas City of the Burbank experimental gardens and the continuance of his work are designed both as a memorial to the naturalist and a resort for nature lovers and students of plant development. With the completion of United States Highway No. 54, which passes through this place, and the Champ Clark Memorial Bridge over the Mississippi River here, the new gardens will be accessible to tourists from many parts of the country. The gardens will be along the transcontinental highway.

The Garden Path

THE General Federation of Women's Clubs is much interested in beautifying the roadsides and cottage yards by the planting of trees and gardens. Miss Vida Newsom of Columbus, Ind., is the chairman in charge of this work. The Garden Path this week contains a message from Miss Newsom as follows:

"From the time of the planting of the first garden, down the ages there have been gardens of various types and degrees of perfection, according to the preference, knowledge, experience or means of the gardener, or available space at his or her command. But in the forest primeval, as in this later day, to some extent, there were the woodland gardens of wild flowers, so modestly arrayed in all their pristine beauty, and in their natural environment; the 'johnny-jump-ups,' with the more dignified name of violets, tall and hardy along the banks of the little vale, the less sturdy specimens clustered at the base of the great oak, or in the open spaces, the 'dutchman's breeches,' the wild bleeding heart, the iris, in its swampy habitat along the edge of the ditch, the elder blossoms and the honeysuckle gracing the fence row as borders to the field of growing grain, and the lovely wild rose, which Emerson long since admonished us to love but to 'leave it on its stalk.'

"Those who have wandered over the woodlands in their childhood days, in quest of the lovely blossoms, were familiar with the haunts of these harbingers of spring and summer, and knew from year to year where to find the most perfect specimens of each variety of these plants in God's gardens, and they well knew the joy of appreciation of these natural gardens of flowers now so rapidly diminishing. All lovers of nature should voice an earnest plea for the more general protection and preservation of these rare wild flowers.

"Then there are the gardens of beautiful, cultivated flowers, many of which are exquisite in texture, waxlike, of colors most delicate, and which may have been evolved through years of experimentation and study and painstaking effort, which are another source of abundant joy and satisfaction. But whether they be the walled inclosures, the formal garden of the palatial home, with statues and statuettes, fish ponds, etc., in the midst of the growing things, or the informal and less pretentious garden, the window-box variety, or the small bed of flowers in the congested section of the city, all are strivings toward a realization of the beautiful, all mean uplift of thought, and add to our appreciation and understanding of life. Therefore, of whatever description may be the garden selected for culture, formal or informal, of the woodland variety or specially cultivated garden, grow gardens. 'God walks in gardens'."

Mistletoe and Holly

London, England
Special Correspondence

ALTHOUGH mistletoe (viscum album) and holly (ilex aquifolium) are extensively used for holiday decorations, the charm of a bowl of mistletoe with its white berries and quaint branching habit, and the effective glow of holly similarly arranged for table decoration throughout the winter is often overlooked.

There is much interest attached to the growing of mistletoe in a garden. In March a ripe berry should be gently pressed into a notch cut in the bark of the underside of an apple or hawthorn branch. These trees are the most suitable, although mistletoe will grow also on poplar, lime, maple, mountain-ash, cedar, larch and oak.

Holly is a hardy subject, suitable for growing in shrubberies, on banks, etc. It should be planted either in May or September, in well-drained soil, and pruned into shape from September to April, and as the male and female flowers are often borne on separate trees, care should be taken to buy only female flowering trees when berries are wanted.

Both Beauty and Food From the Arum Family

MANY of us think of the great arum family, or Araceæ, as the botanists call it, as providing ornamental plants alone. It is true that this family, members of which are found in temperate zones, though chiefly in tropical and subtropical areas all over the globe, includes many showy and handsome species which have become favorites for decorative purposes both outdoors and indoors; but other species furnish edible tubers which, taken together, form one of the greatest food crops of the world, constituting the chief sustenance of millions of people.

The most marked general characters of the arums are the broad handsome stemless leaves growing directely from the ground, and the form of blossoms which consists of a central spadix on which the minute blossoms are arranged; and the surrounding spathe which guards it.

Best known of the ornamental arums is the calla, in which the golden spike of the spadix and the snowy velvet of the spathe furnish a dazzling contrast. Callas are not only grown by northern florists, but are imported from the West Indies by the hundred of thousands, especially in the spring. The Caladium, with its richly variegated leaves is another prime favorite in flower beds and when potted. Children especially delight in the pretty beauty of the Jack-in-the-pulpit, which is a familiar sight in the spring. Like its cousin, the skunk cabbage, also an early comer, it is widely found in temperate zones.

The edible arums include the taro-plant, Colocasia esculenta, found in the South Seas and its close relatives, the dasheen and the eedo of the West Indies and Central America.

In all these it is the starchy tubers, or cormels, which cluster round the central corm, which offer the chief food value. Hawaiians, however, eat the young leaves, boiled like spinach, or roasted. Taro tubers may be boiled and peeled then served like potatoes, which they resemble. But the natives also prepare them, after the boiling and peeling, by pounding or mashing and then allowing them to ferment. The process is not an alcoholic fermentation but an acid one, and thus prepared the product is very delicate. It is taro which forms the chief constituent of the famous native dish, poi, which all visiting travelers are expected to sample. The correct method of eating this celebrated delicacy, one is told, is for the participants in the meal to gather about the great pot in which it has been cooked, dip 3 fingers in the adhesive mass—doubtless it is allowed to cool a bit!—give the fingers a deft twirl, and transport to the mouth what one has thus salvaged.

The taro crop is the fourth in importance in the Hawaiian Islands, being exceeded in value only by sugar cane, rice, and pineapples.

The eddo or eddoes (a form used both in the singular and the plural) first came to the attention of a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor two or three years ago when visiting a market in New York City much frequented by West Indians. Seeing some small dark tubers of rather irregular shape, evidently not potatoes, though somewhat resembling them in general appearance, she asked what they were and the dealer replied that they were eddoes or "West Indian potatoes." She bought a "mess," peeled and boiled them, dressed them with butter, and found them appetizing. They tasted not unlike white potatoes, but were a little sweeter and not quite as starchy.

It occurred to this adventurous botanist that it might be possible to grow them in water, just as in the southern states a sweet potato is often planted. But where the latter produces a graceful climbing vine, the eddo when placed in a jar of ordinary tap water, produced a different sort of beauty. It thrust up a slender pointed leaf, from within which others unfolded gradually, as in the case of a calla. As it grew larger and seemed to need earth, the amateur gardener bestowed it upon a near-by florist. Where these are obtainable they offer material for a charming window box at a cost of only a few cents.

The dasheen is supposed to have come originally from China, hence its quaint name, derived from "de la Chine" or "de Chine." It is often called the Trinidad dasheen. It was taken from that island to Porto Rico, where it flourished. The United States Department of Agriculture became interested in its possibilities, with the result that the department strongly recommends it for planting in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, whose climate and whose soil, a sandy loam, suit it admirably.

Government experts regard it as one of the most desirable and valuable food plants ever introduced into this country. A single hill of dasheen will produce from 4 to 30 pounds of the tubers, which indicates its economic importance. The tubers, like those of eddoes, are higher in sugar content than the white potato. When cooked the tuber varies in color from creamy-yellow to gray or blue. One variety of the eddo, by the way, is known as the blue eddo.

The dasheen may be planted in Florida as early as mid-March; in more northern states planting should be delayed until the last spring frost is safely passed. The crop requires about seven months to mature, being usually harvested in October or November. It possesses excellent keeping qualities, which is a special recommendation. Persons interested in the dasheen may obtain free of charge from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., Farmers' Bulletin No. 1396, dealing fully with the subject.

It is notable that the tubers of all these plants, though exceptionally mild and bland when cooked, are acrid in the raw state—the acrid principle being destroyed by heat. When the leaves are eaten a parboiling with baking soda is advisable. In planting it is the top of the tuber which is used. These should be spaced at about three feet by four feet apart. Harvesting is done either with a spade or by means of a team where the area planted is large.

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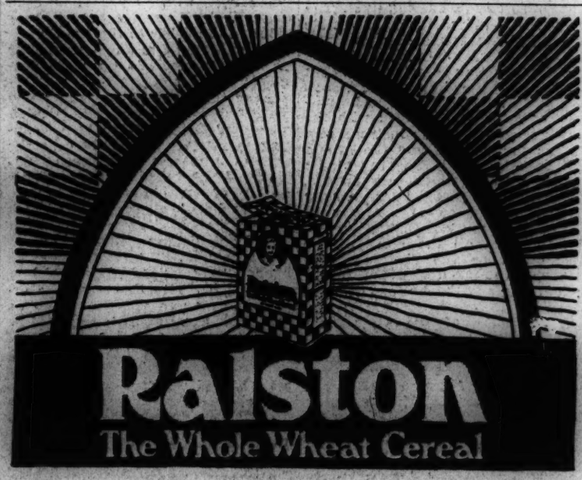

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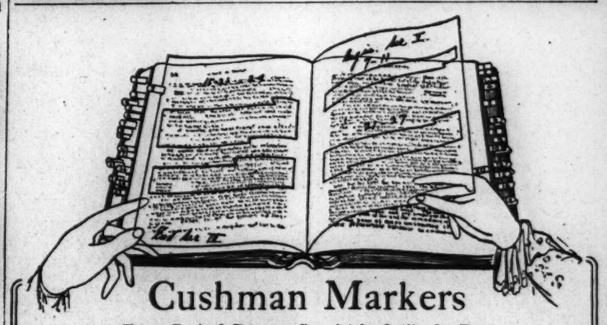

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ANTIQUES *for the* HOME MAKER *and the* COLLECTOR

The Writing-Arm Windsor

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

THE person is considered fortunate who has a fine Windsor chair in any of the many graceful forms in which they are made. Still more to be congratulated is he who has a desirable example of that most sought variety, having a broad arm like a small table and drawers to hold writing materials.

The provision for these conveniences is very, very rarely found on chairs of other styles. It seems surprising that the ingenuity of some of the great designers of the eighteenth century should not have been exercised in this direction. Those who have had the privilege of using such as are shown on this page today state that they are surprisingly satisfactory for either writing or for reading, and are fairly easy to move about—practical qualities aside from their merits as collectors' prizes.

In the days of goose-quill pens, pewter inkstands and sandboxes for drying wet ink, these substantial seats served well the many purposes of one who would write or read or rest, or even eat. This latter use has been often mentioned by those, not of the elect, who persist in seeing here the prototype of the indispensable "one-armed lunch" equipment.

Let not such levity or disparagement prevent anyone from trying to acquire the collector's respect for these Windsors, nor from actually acquiring the thing itself if the occasion offers. If the finder does not care to have it in his home, he will not need to look far to find someone who does.

Accounting for Their Popularity

Why Windsors should be the chairs that almost monopolize the writing-arm feature it is hard to discover. It might be claimed that they are humble members of the chair family; that such might be owned by those who did little writing, through lack of ability or of leisure. This theory hits a snag when the users of some of the chairs are known. They cannot be cited as step in the evolution of the writing desk, for the two were common in the same period and have no structural similarities.

It seems to me both a more pleasant theory and a more likely one to assume that they indicate an attitude toward writing that is not the usual one today. Then, we may believe, the penning of a page was a matter of deliberation, of pauses between sentences, when the broad seats and high backs invited leisurely thought and none too hurried recording of the result.

Less pretentious and less costly than desks, they also served as reading chairs at a time when books were likely to be so bulky as to make some sort of support a necessary aid to the hands. When neither of these uses were desired the shelf offered little hindrance to the person who wished merely to sit at ease.

So these convenient and inexpensive pieces of furniture must have been welcome in those homes which held them. Evidently there were many such and widely distributed, for examples are found from Virginia to Maine. There is decided individuality in the types broadly classed as New England and Pennsylvania or Philadelphia, marks of which will be seen by noticing the details of the leg turnings and the forms of the seats.

Sectional Characteristics Noted

The two low backs numbered 1 and 2 here are apparently from the more northern states for they have, especially No. 1, the legs of that section. Compare these with the legs of 3, which are heavier and far less graceful. The seats also differ essentially.

An even stronger difference is that between 3 and 4, two chairs that at first glance may appear to be much alike. Both are comb backs with a heavy rail, writing arm, two drawers, spindles bulging above the seat. Hardly any of these details are quite the same on the two pieces, as an inspection will reveal. From the top rail of the comb to the stretchers near the floor we sense the hand of craftsmen of unlike characteristics.

The first impresses us with the sturdy, honest and rather prosaic Dutch manner that seems to have actuated its maker. Wood is used liberally in every part because the bulk was believed to be essential to the desired strength, not because of timber's abundance in its maker's district, for it was plentiful in all colonies.

Similar basic ideas in design actuated the turning of the legs in both cases, but the vase is adapted with lightness and grace in one and heavily in the other. Three stretchers are used in the first case but four in the other, the latter being a quite uncommon thing. The straight front line of the seat and the sharp edges of its top and bottom go with the chair showing Dutch influence, while the other carries curves in its front and the edges are rounded.

As a type the low back is undoubtedly older than the comb back, but there should be no weight given to that feature in those shown here. In fact, the almost cylindrical legs of No. 2 and the shape of the seat's front edge indicate that this is a late piece, possibly made after 1800.

Traditional Dates Unreliable

Omitting those numbered 2 and 7, I doubt if a wide span of years would be needed to cover the dates of all the chairs pictured on this page. In the absence of reliable records—and this is the usual situation—it is almost impossible to be sure of anything closer than the approximate date when a certain chair was made. Earlier than 1748 is claimed to be the unquestionable dating of the airy example numbered 5, for it is said to have been the study chair of Gen. Artemas Ward, who graduated from Harvard in that year. The general's home in Shrewsbury, Mass., now owned by Harvard University, was described and illustrated in these columns in the issue of Oct. 8, 1927.

The date of 1748 seems to clash with the accepted belief that Windsors were not made in America until the 1750's, and then first in Philadelphia. No touch of a maker of that section can be found in any of its lines. I am so skeptical of family traditions as to think that a son who graduated from the same institution in 1783 was more likely to be the first of his line to have it there. It is hard to believe that the snappy lines and the light construction of this Ward chair could be the product of the very beginnings of the Windsor's era in America.

Had such a date been claimed for the No. 3, it would not have so strained our credulity. This chair looks as if it came from a Pennsylvania shop in a section where, as has been said, Windsors had their American origin, and its thick back rail is of the kind found on those known to be of the oldest. No story goes with it, however, for the American Antiquarian Society at Worcester, Mass., lacks knowledge of its previous owners.

Adjustable Shelves in Variety

If present location means probable locality of origin, No. 6 should be a Pennsylvania piece, for the picture is from Mrs. M. L. Blumenthal of Elkins Park, Pa. It is peculiar in the form of its shelf, which may have been of but one board at first, later to be built up for a user who presumably found the first position too low for his liking. It has

The Writing-Arm Chair of Thomas Jefferson, Notable for Its Swiveling Feature, as Well as for Its Associations

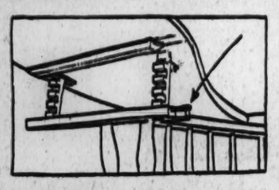
little resemblance to any of the others here, and for that matter variety in details are seen more often than similarity.

The devices for changing the height or the slant of the arm show ingenuity in idea and skill in making, there being hardly two to be found that are precisely the same. That on No. 3 is shown in a separate sketch which makes the construction fairly clear. A rather fussy scheme was worked out on No. 7, allowing the shelf to swing from right to left and up and down. Screws are the main feature of the mechanism.

The last, No. 7, could not be classed as a Windsor, its reason for appearing here being that it shows a late occurrence of the writing-arm. Just when it was made cannot be stated, though we are told that it was used by the Rev. Seth Sweetser, pastor of Central Church in Worcester, Mass., from 1838 to 1872.

That the swivel chair is not a recent invention we know from learning that Thomas Jefferson had one of that sort. This presents still another type in writing-arm Windsors, the thing itself being in the rooms of the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia.

Of course, there is the tradition that the Declaration of Independence was written on this wide-spreading arm. The same is claimed for a certain writing desk of Jefferson's. It may be that both stories are true,



The Device for Adjusting the Height of Arm on No. 3. The Arrow Points to the Projecting End of a Long Locking-Bar Which Engages With the Notches in the Uprights When Pushed In and Is Free of Them When It Is Pulled Out

and that the statesman placed his desk on the chair arm in drafting the historic document. If we dislike to doubt the claim of either piece to the honor, here's a way to oblige them both with our credulity.

Readers who are inclined to learn more about Windsor chairs of all kinds may find a valuable article on them in Country Life in America for October, 1917, and a brief discussion of them in the Monitor of Nov. 20, 1926. Wallace Nutting's "A Windsor Handbook" is of the same date as the first article referred to, and has nearly 100 illustrations with comment on each.

No. 1, By Courtesy of I. Mack. Nos. 2 and 4, By Courtesy of H. P. Pauly.

1 and 2. Two Writing-Arm Chairs of the Low Back Class, While Similar Above the Seat, the One on the Left Has Well-Turned Legs and a Seat of an Earlier Date Than That at the Right

3. A Comb-Back Example, Evidently of Pennsylvania Make, With Arm Adjustable for Height in the Manner Shown by the Sketch in Another Column

4. Like Its Left-Hand Neighbor in General Appearance, But a New England Type

5. Of Revolutionary Interest, This Chair Is in the Gen. Artemus Ward House at Shrewsbury, Mass. It is definitely of the Type Known as "New England"

6. Here the Writing Arm Is Seen on Another Style of Windsor, the Bow-Back With Arm. Whether or Not This Piece Was Made in Pennsylvania, We Do Not Know, But the Picture Came From There

7. This Should Not Be Included in a Group of Windsors Except to Show That the Idea of a Writing Arm Continued to Be Used After Windsors Had Gone Out of Fashion

"Lettas and Sallary"

IN THE book of Mr. Dow's, noticed at length on this page three weeks ago, there are several advertisements of Boston dealers in garden seeds, dating in the 1740's. To those of us who have cared for a kitchen garden with more or less success, it may be a surprise to learn that not a few of the alluring names attached to luscious looking products in seedmen's catalogues of today are the same as were familiar to our grandfathers' grandfathers.

Sometimes the spelling is a bit off, as in "sparrow-grass roots," "sallary," "Colle Flowers" and "Lettas," but we can always tell what they mean. Here is part of one of the advertisements of Richard Francis in 1748:

"At the sign of the black and white Horse, fresh and new imported in the last ships from London, all Sorts of Garden Seeds as follows: Windsor Beans, Sandwich and Hotsper Beans, long Hotspur Pease, Hotsper pease, Marrafatt, Rouncival, Nonpareil, Ramms Horn Crooked Sugar, Dwaf Egg grey Pease, Early Dutch Cabages, Battersy Sugar Loaf, large English white Heart and Red Cabages," and much more, including varieties of turnups, Spineges, endefs, musmellions and the commoner crop seeds.

"They Stand For An Ideal"

THE shop for antiques, set a little back from the noisy street, was in a one-time farmhouse, now almost 100 years old, and surrounded by the city. The owner was a tall southerner with white hair, flashing eyes, and an unmistakable drawl. Having been in before I went straight to the point.

"Those hooked mittens you showed me the other day—I don't wish to buy them, but—" I got no further, being interrupted by an indignant roar:

"Buy them? You can't. You haven't money enough to buy those mittens. No one has." Then, evidently becoming conscious of my astonishment, he added in a milder tone, "They stand for an ideal. I couldn't sell my ideal."

I told him that I was about to ask merely that I might photograph them. Instantly he was all smiling good nature, and assured me that I could have a picture of anything in his collection. Immediately we proceeded to the room where his greatest treasures were displayed behind glass. On the way there I inquired the price of this and that, and the reply was so often "Not for sale" that I finally said laughingly, "You're a great dealer, with nothing for sale."

"Who said I was a dealer?" he demanded, curtly. Then answering my wondering look at his stock, "I am a collector. I sell the articles I don't care to keep, but am not a dealer, and will not be called one."

They Were Never Parted

I accepted this naïve correction with a delighted inward chuckle and we continued to where the two remarkable pairs of mittens were on view. They were quaint specimens of a lovely old craft, being made exactly as hooked rugs are, but done with heavy wool on a knitted foundation of the same material. As he took them out I remarked that one pair would be enough for my purpose, but that did not meet with his approval.

"Nothing of the sort," he stated positively. "These mittens are not to be parted."

When I protested that I didn't want four of them in a row like a washing, he repeated firmly that there was to be no separating of these mittens, finishing with: "No, sir, either both pairs go in the picture, or none of them go." To my puzzled "Why?" he explained with a sudden gentleness, that their owners had never been parted in their lives. I inquired with great interest if he had known them.

"Yes," he said reminiscently, and with a far away look in his eyes, "I knew them when I was a boy. They were in the eighties then, and their life together was, and had been through all the years, a poem of harmony and beauty. If one had anything a half was given to the other.

One Each of the Two Pairs of Knitted and Hooked Mittens Which the Wife Made for Herself and Her Husband as They Prepared to Drive From Maine to Ohio.

If there was any hardship both shared it. These mittens symbolize their attitude toward one another.

"In the early days of their marriage they had taken a farm in Ohio and were getting ready to cross from Maine. Wishing to protect her husband's hands when he would be driving the team (for comforts, you know, could not be bought as easily as they can today) kept trying to think how it could be done. Then the idea for these mittens occurred to her and; busy as she was, she found time to make them.

Must Be a Pair for Each

"It was to be a surprise for him when they were ready to start, but he discovered what she was doing, and did he accept that condition? Was he willing that his hands should be covered and hers not? No, indeed. He declared that the trip would be postponed until she should make a pair for herself as well. He knew that there would be no satisfying her if he didn't wear those she had made for him."

"How lovely! And for how long was their journey delayed?"

"No time at all. He helped in every way he could, even attempting housework, so that she could keep at her knitting."

The Picture a Compromise

A customer engaged his attention just then and I was left to muse pleasantly until he returned with the question of how many mittens in the picture again uppermost in thought. It developed into quite a debate with many side issues, all of which he seemed to enjoy hugely, especially when (as was most often the case) he worsted me in argument. We arrived at a kind of compromise which was that only two mittens should be photographed, but—and on this point he was adamant—they must be one of each pair. Later, when I was ready to go, he said, graciously,

"I hope you-all are not offended with me?"

"Why, no," I cried. Then, wishing to repay him in some way, "Perhaps you will restore a chair for me?"

"With the greatest of pleasure," he replied. "To restore old things to their proper usefulness and beauty is a joy. But remember, that does not make me a dealer."

Laughing, I waved assent from the sidewalk, so we parted the best of friends. M. G. G.

This Time Spanish and Near Eastern

LAST season saw a considerable number of collections of European decorative art objects distributed through the auction galleries of New York City, but this year there have been fewer sales of this character. Now the Anderson Galleries announce for the last two days of the coming week the antique Spanish and Near Eastern collection of M. Dawod Bensaria.

The catalogue shows that an uncommonly wide field is touched by the items listed, for they range from manuscripts and miniatures through textiles and rugs to furniture in a variety of shapes. Some of the notable fabrics are exceptionally fine pieces of cloth-of-gold of Turkish source and dating from the sixteenth century, "representative of the richest and most glorious period in Turkish history, when Turkish influence in art spread throughout Europe."

Under the heading of pottery art we notice that items are dated as early as the ninth to tenth centuries, with frequent attribution to the thirteenth and later. Primitive as these are in design, and in decoration, they are highly interesting and from a connoisseur's standpoint of extremely great value.

A large number of furniture forms are represented in the fairly large group, some of the pieces being of the rarer and more costly sort, while others are likely to be within the reach of the buyer with a modest purse.

As usual there is a public exhibition for a few days preceding the sale, in this case beginning on Saturday, Feb. 18.

THE SERENDIPITY ANTIQUE SHOP
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extends to you a cordial invitation to visit the New Serendipity Show-rooms and Gardens
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We have two very attractive Sheraton sideboards. One is very elaborately inlaid.
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The Hoose o' Worthy Antiques
818 N. Central Ave., Phone 33, Glendale, Calif.
ANTIQUES WANTED

Wanted An old solid silver Porringer, Tankard, or any early hammered piece.
Send sketch or photo and name or initials of maker.
A. STAINFORTH
Winthrop, Mass.

HOOKED RUG WANTED
I want an old Rug with oval or round floral center; must be eight feet or more square, made from woollen rags. Will buy or trade an excellent Ford Sedan for it.
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"The Scrap Bag" Antiques and Copies of Antiques Hooked Rugs
Door Size to Room Size
MRS. ELIZABETH E. MORSE
88 Bon Air Park
NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK

Antiques
Jordan Marsh Company
Boston

Americans & Others are invited to call at the Piccadilly Auction rooms to inspect the display of ancient silver, jewels and antiques collected from the Ancestral Homes of Old England. I have a fleet of motor cars and staff of experts constantly touring the country visiting the homes of the hard pressed fixed income classes who are compelled to part with their treasures in order to meet the ever increasing demands of the tax collector. The only satisfaction is the knowledge that their possessions are passing into the hands of those who not only speak the same tongue, but who also appreciate the beauty and charm of British Art and Craft of a by-gone age. Probably ninety per cent of the antique silver and a fair proportion of the diamonds, emeralds, pearls, porcelain, antique furniture, etc., that find their way to the United States pass through these rooms.
Judge Joseph Buffington of Philadelphia, Senior U. S. Circuit Judge (3rd.), writes from a London Hotel (15/6/27):—
"My dear Mr. Hurcomb, I think your checks would have tingled with pleasure could you have heard the remarks of a Yorkshire Vicar's wife at the table when your name was mentioned. If there is an honest man in the British Isles, think she regards you as that one. To judge from her expressions, I have concluded you are the apostle of the square deal. I read with much interest your article in the Morning Post, and was glad to know you purposed publishing a book. 'Who's Hurcomb' would be a good title, and I wish you would enter me for two copies (both to be Autographed, please). One will be for myself, the other for President Coolidge, who, I know, would keenly enjoy reading it. Judging by the things you set forth in the Post article, I have been deeply interested in the commercial civil standards you have laid down to govern your business. I feel you are doing a notable public service."
Sales of Queen Anne, Elizabethan and Georgian silver, jewels, etc., are held every Friday. Sales of antique furniture once a month. Commissions to buy accepted and goods packed and forwarded.
W. E. HURCOMB
CALDER HOUSE, Entrance 1 Dover Street, Piccadilly, London, W. 1, England. Phone Regent 6878-9
6 chairs and 2 armchairs sold for £330

One Week More *of an* Unusual Event
BECAUSE the two houses which I have been occupying at 14 and 16 Newbury Street are to be torn down, I am giving a
Discount of 15 per cent
on my entire stock, to save the cost of insurance, removal and storage. Both the Newbury Street stock and that in my galleries on Boylston Street are included in this offer. ¶I do not believe in auctions for dealers and this method, I feel, is the fairest to my old customers and to those new ones who will be attracted by the opportunity to purchase antiques of the highest class at a substantial saving.
LOUIS JOSEPH
379, 381, 383, Boylston Street, Boston
[Antiques with a written guarantee] 14 and 16 Newbury Street [Antiques priced most moderately]

Let It Be Wide and Deep and Very Finely Made....
So ordered the gentleman of XVII century Italy when such a chest as this was made to hold his royal raiment. Finely proportioned, carved, with a rich patina, this authentic antique is a piece to be cherished, $450.
EIGHTH FLOOR
Lord & Taylor
FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK
Department of Antiques, Decoration and Reproductions

LIQUIDATION STILL ORDER OF THE HOUR

Further Correction of a Top-Heavy Position Brought About

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—Further liquidation of stock prices brought about another sharp decline in today's brief session of the market.

Many of the industrials and specialties in which pools have been operating dropped 3 to nearly 10 points. United States Steel common dipped below 140 for the first time this year, but General Motors received good support around 133. Rails were but little affected by today's selling.

There was nothing in the day's news to influence the selling movement which appeared to represent the further correction of a top-heavy speculative position. Considerable difference of opinion exists among expert market observers as to whether the current decline is a temporary interruption of the bull market or the beginning of a major reaction.

Baldwin Locomotive, which has been rather inactive of late, broke 9 points. Midland Steel Products preferred collapsed 6¼, Vanadium Steel 5½ and Green Cananea Copper, Freeport Texas and Calumet & Arizona sold four to five points below yesterday's final quotations. Among the many issues to drop 3 points or more were International Nickel, A. M. Byers Brooklyn Edison and Peoples Gas.

The closing was weak. Net sales approximated 1,500,000 shares.

The bond market reflected weekend profit taking, and the same hesitant attitude which traders have been showing for several weeks. New offerings dropped below $100,000,000 again, aggregating only $86,000,000, compared with $149,000,000 in the preceding week and $202,000,000 in the week before.

Listed bonds on the whole showed easing tendencies, with a few fractional advances in such bonds as Hudson Coal 5s. Bethlehem Steel 6s and Consolidated Gas 5½s were among the liens which were under pressure.

DIVIDENDS

Auto Strop Safety Razor Company, Inc., declared a dividend of 75 cents on convertible class A stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 10.

Chicago Yellow Cab declared three monthly dividends of 25 cents placing stock on $1 annual basis against $4 previously. Dividends are payable April 2, May 1 and June 1 to stock of record March 20, April 20 and May 18.

Southern California Edison declared the regular quarterly dividend of 49¾% on 6 per cent preferred and 87½% on 6 per cent preferred, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 20.

Gulf, Mobile & Northern declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on 6 per cent cumulative preferred, payable April 2 to stock of record March 15. There is an accumulation of $16.50 on preferred.

Quaker Oats Company declared a stock dividend of 25 per cent on the common stock and a special cash dividend of $5 a share on the common, in addition to the regular quarterly of $1 on the common and 1¾ per cent on the preferred. The stock dividend is payable in common stock April 20 to holders of record April 5 and the special cash and regular common dividend on April 16 to holders of record April 2.

May Hosiery Mills Inc., have declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 a share on the $4 cumulative preference stock, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Hood Rubber Company directors declared a dividend of $1 a share on the common, payable March 31 to stock of record March 20.

Wahl Co. Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents a share on the common stock, payable March 15 to stock of record March 1. The regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share on the preferred stock was also declared, payable March 31 to stock of record March 20.

Armour & Co. of Illinois and Armour & Co. of Delaware each declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the preferred stock, payable April 2 to stock of record March 10.

Sloss Sheffield declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the common stock, payable March 30 to stock of record March 10, and $1.75 on the preferred, payable April 2 to stock of record March 20.

North American Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of 2½ per cent in common on the common and 75 cents on the preferred, payable April 2 to stock of record March 5.

Kansas City Power & Light Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the first preferred, Series A, and $1.50 on first preferred, Series B, payable April 1 to stock of record March 14.

National Power & Light Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred stock, payable April 2 to stock of record March 14.

Otis Steel Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the prior preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

St. Louis Southwestern declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent, payable March 31, to stock of record March 12.

United States Freight Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable March 10, to stock of record Feb. 23.

St. Louis Southwestern declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred, payable March 31, to stock of record March 12.

Otis Steel Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the prior preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

BANK OF POLAND

The statement of the Bank of Poland for the first 10 days of February, according to cable dispatches received by the American Polish Chamber of Commerce and Industry in New York, shows that gold in coin and bars, silver at its gold value, foreign currencies representing cover for circulation and amounts due from abroad increased 2,500,000 slotys to 1,162,700,000; foreign exchange, not representing cover for circulation increased 8,300,000 slotys to 469,000,000; loans on securities increased by 1,900,000 slotys to 45,400,000; obligations payable on demand jointly with bond notes in circulation rose 44,200,000 slotys to 1,684,700,000.

HOOD RUBBER REPORT

Hood Rubber Company reports for the nine months ended Dec. 31, 1927, net income after depreciation, interest charges, federal taxes, etc., of $1,017,319. After allowing for preferred dividends balance available for the common stock was equal to $3 a share on the outstanding 300,000 shares of no-par value. This compares with a net loss before dividends in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927 (company has changed from fiscal year to calendar year) of $1,282,473. After allowing for cash dividends paid the total loss was $2,473,302.

BANK OF GERMANY

BERLIN, Feb. 18—The Reichsbank's condensed statement (in reichmarks, 000 omitted) follows:

	This wk	Last wk.
Silver and coin	73,100	67,300
Gold reserves	1,886,300	1,886,600
Of which in for banks	83,500	82,500
Bills of ex & checks	1,965,800	2,245,500
Other assets	577,100	571,200
Reichsbank circ.	3,734,400	4,037,800
Bank rate	7%	7%

READING COMPANY INCOME

Reading Company's preliminary statement for 1927 shows net income of $13,496,640 after taxes and charges, compared with $31,122 in 1926. Net for the year ended Dec. 31, equals after preferred dividends $7.54 a share (par $50) on 1,299,732 shares of common, compared with $11.52 a share in 1926.

SAN FRANCISCO BANK RATE

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18—No change in 4 per cent discount rate of San Francisco Federal Reserve bank was made at Friday's meeting.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

Sales	High	Low	Last Feb.18	Last Feb.17
300 Ab & Straus.	104½	96½	100	
900 Adv-Ru ...	12¾	12¼	12¼	13
300 Adv-Ru pf..	36½	36½	36½	37½
800 Ahumada ...	5¾	5¼	5¼	5¼
1300 Air Reduc...	183	181¼	182	183
6900 Ajax Rub...	10	9¾	9¾	10¼
1400 Alaska Jun..	15¾	15	15¾	15¾
600 Alb PW Pap	26½	26	26	25½
9200 Allied Ch ...	147¾	146	146¾	147¾
100 Allied Ch pf	124½	124½	124½	...
1300 Allis-Chal ...	116	115¼	116	116
100 Amal Lea...	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
1000 Amerada ...	27¾	27¾	27¾	28
1600 Am Ag Ch..	17¾	17	17¾	17¾
1000 Am Ag C pf	81½	80½	80½	82
100 Am Bk Note	80½	80½	80½	81
100 Am Best S..	15	15	15	...
2200 Am Bosch...	16¾	15¾	16¾	15¾
1400 Am Brake...	43¼	43	43	43¾
1400 Am Br Bov..	16¼	15¼	15¾	16
30 Am Br B pf	87	87	87	88½
25200 Am Can ...	76¾	75	76¾	76½
2700 Am CF & FI05	104½	105	105	105¾
400 Am Chicle ..	71¼	71	71	72
3700 Am Ex	139¼	136	139¼	139¼
1500 Am&FPw ...	23½	22¾	23	23½
100 Am&FP pf...107		107½	107½	...
200 Am Hide ...	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
700 Am Hide pf.	53¾	53	53	53
2600 Am Ice ...	31¾	31¼	31¼	31¼
2700 Am Int Crp.	78¼	75¼	76½	76¾
700 Am La Fr..	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¾
100 Am La F pf.	62	62	62	...
5000 Am Linseed.	67¾	66½	67	67½
100 Am Lins pf.	90	90	90	...
1100 Am Loco ...	103¼	102½	103	103
1400 Am Metal..	41¾	40	40¾	41¼
20 Am Met pf..	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼
900 Am Piano ...	20	20	20	20¾
4000 Am Piano pf	84½	83¾	83¾	84¾
2700 Am Pw&Lt..	85	84	85	85¾
1300 Am Radiat ..	132¾	131¼	132	132½
800 Am Sby Ex..	131	131	131	131½
2100 Am Republic	87¾	86	86¾	87¾
300 Am S Razor	56¾	56	56	56½
800 Am Seating.	38¾	38¾	38¾	39
300 Am Ship ...	4	4	4	4½
110 Am S Bldg..	105½	105	105	...
10400 Am Smelt ..	171½	170	170	173¼
800 Am Smlt pf..	132¾	132¾	132¾	...
7000 Am Sti Fnd..	55	53¾	54¼	55
10 Am S Fd pf..	114	114	114	...
1700 Am Sugar...	56	55	55½	55½
100 Am Sug pf..100½		100½	100½	100½
100 Am Tel&Cab	30	30	30	...
2000 Am T&T ...	178¾	178	178¼	178¼
100 Am Type ..	116¾	116¾	116¾	119¼
50 Am Type pf..	112	112	112	...
1300 Am WW ...	55½	55¼	55¼	56
500 Am Wool...	22¾	22¾	22¾	23
1300 Am Wool pf.	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
300 Am Writ ct.	17¾	17¾	17¾	18
300 Am Wr pf ct	43	43	43	44
2000 Am Zinc ...	14	13¾	13¾	14
2000 Am Zinc pf.	65¾	62	65	62¾
6700 Anaconda...	55	54¼	54¾	55
3100 Arch Dan..	56	56	56	56
100 Armour D pf	89¾	89¾	89¾	90
6400 Arm Jil A..	14	13¾	13¾	14
10100 Arm Ill B..	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¾
800 Arm Ill pf..	78	77½	78	78
1000 Arnold Cons.	44¼	44¼	44¼	44
100 Art Loom...	42	42	42	42
1400 Asso DG....	43¼	42¾	42¾	43¼
100 Asso DG 1pf.	108	108	108	...
30 Asso Oil.....	38	37¾	38	38
2000 Atchison ...	184	183	184	183¼
200 Atchison pf.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
8700 Atchison rts	3¾	3¼	3¾	3¼
500 Atl Coast L.	177	176	176½	177
600 Atl G&WI..	37¾	37¼	37¼	37¾
100 Atl G&WI pf	40	40	40	...
1200 Atl Refin...	98	97¾	98	98¼
200 Auto Sales..	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¾
100 Auto Sale pf	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¾
900 Atlas Powd..	65	65	65	65
100 Atlas Tack..	10¾	10¾	10¾	11¼
100 Austrian CA	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼
1400 Austin N....	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
400 Auto Strop A	44¼	44¼	44	...
300 Baldwin ...	246	244	246	...
300 Baldwin pf..	118¾	118	118	120
3200 Balt & Ohio	109	109	109	109¾
400 Bangor & A	7¼	7	7	7
100 Barnet	43	43	43	46
2100 Barnsdall A	23¾	23¼	23¼	23¾
600 Beacon Oil..	14¾	14¼	14¼	14¾
2100 Beechnut ...	15¾	15¼	15¼	15½
300 Belding H..	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¾
200 Best & Co...	56¾	56¼	56¼	56¾
300 Bel N L ppf	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
14600 Beth-Steel	58	56¾	58	56¾
200 Beth Sti 7%.121		121	121	120¾
100 Boston & M	58	58	58	58
300 Bloomingdale ..	40	40	40	39
20 Blum-thal pf	94	94	94	94½
1800 Bon Ami A..	69	68¾	69	69
100 Booth Fish .	6	6	6	6
500 Botany M ..	19¼	18¾	18¾	20
2500 Briggs	21¾	21¼	21¼	21¾
500 Brit Steel ..	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
2000 Br Edison ..	227½	225½	226½	229¾
500 Br Man pf..	87	87	87	87½
100 Br Un Gas..	148	148	148	150
2200 Borden Co...	166¾	161	161	166
200 Brown Shoe..	48	48	48	48¾
400 Bruns Balke	30¾	30¼	30¼	30¼
1400 Bruns Term.	17½	17	17½	17½
1200 Burroughs ..	155	150	150	155½
1100 Buc Erie....	25	24½	25	25¼
1600 Buck Eng pf	117	117	...	...
1200 Bush Term	59¾	59	59½	60½
10 Bush T deb	111	111	111	...
900 Butte Cop ..	4¾	4½	4¾	4½
300 Butte & Sup	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
800 Buc Erie pf.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
200 Butterick ..	45¼	45¼	45¼	46
200 Byy Prod Co	68¾	68¾	68¾	69
6600 Byers Co....	102¾	99	99¾	104½
200 Buterick rts	¾	½	½	...
2900 Cal Pack	74	72¾	72¾	73¼
2000 Cal Pet.....	24¾	24¼	24¼	24¼
1400 Calla Hess ..	2	2	2	...
3100 Cal & Ariz.	93	89	80	93
3100 Cal & Hecla	21¾	20¾	21¼	21
12600 Canada Dry	60¾	58¾	60¾	60½
1600 Can Pac....	199¾	199¾	199¾	199½
100 Can P pf..194¼		194¼	194¼	...
1000 Cen Alloy ..	25	23¾	23¾	23¾
100 Century Rib	11¾	11¾	11¾	12¾
3000 Cerro de P..	63	62¾	63	63½
700 Cert-Teed...	57	57	57	57¾
100 Chand-Cl pf	15¼	15¼	15¼	16
50 Chat Phnx ..	625	620	620	625
400 Ches&Ohio ..	187¾	187¾	187¾	188¾
900 Ches Corp...	74	73¼	73¼	73¾
300 Chi&E Ill...	37½	37½	37½	37¾
700 Chi&E Ill pf.	63¾	63	63	63¾
500 Chi Gt West .	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
800 Chi G W pf ..	22¾	22¾	22¾	23¼
300 Chi&NW..	80	79¾	80	80¼
200 Chi Pneu ...	128	127	127	128
200 Chi RI	106¾	106	106	104¾
1800 Childs.....	44¾	44	44	44¾
1000 Cities Ser ..	39¾	38¼	38½	38¾
9900 Chrysler...	57¾	56¾	56¾	57¾
300 CityStor B..	74¾	74¼	74¾	74¾
60 CivCC 8Lpf	110	110	110	110
400 Cluett Pbdy	84½	84¼	84¼	86
1400 Collins&A..	90	89¾	90	90
400 Colon Oil ..	105¾	105¼	105¼	105¾
4800 Colo F&I...	71¾	71	71¾	71¾
100 Col Carbon ..	89	89	89	91
3100 Col Gas	90¾	90¼	90¾	91
100 Com Inv Tr	57	57	57	56¼
100 Com I 6¼% pf	96	96	96	95½
100 Com Inv 7%.105		105	105	105
600 Com Sol 156¼		153½	156¼	157¾
100 Comwith Pw	65	65	65	65
100 Conde Nast .	50	50	50	50
1000 Congoleum ..	23½	23½	23½	24
100 Con Dist	1¼	1¼	1¼	1
6200 Con Gas ...128¾		126	128¾	129¼
700 Con Ry C pf	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
1100 Con Textile..	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
1100 Cont Bak ..	48¾	48¼	48¼	48¾
400 Cont Bak A..	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
1000 Cont Bak pf	95½	95½	95½	95¾
3800 Cont Can ...89¼		87¾	87¾	89¾
140 Cont Can pf125¾		125	125	...
600 Cont Ins	75¾	75¼	75¼	76¾
900 Cont Mtrs ..	10¾	10¼	10¼	10¾
1900 Corn Prd ..	66¾	65¾	65¾	66¼
700 Coty	131	130¾	130¾	132
2100 Crucible ...	85¾	84	85¾	86¼
200 Cuba Cane ..	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
900 Cuba C pf ..	24¾	24	24¾	24½
300 Cub Am S pf	101¼	101¼	101¼	...
1100 Cudahy	65¼	64¾	64¾	65¾
1800 Curtis Air .	57¾	56	57¾	57¾
2800 Davison	36¾	35	35½	37¼
20 Deere pf ..	117	116¾	117	116¾
300 Del Lac&W	130	130	130	130
1100 Del &'Hud	164	163½	163¾	163¾
300 Denv RG pf	52	52	52	52½
100 Det Edison	175¾	175¾	175¾	176
900 Devoe&R A	49	48	48¾	48¼
50 Diamond M	151	151	151	151¾
2500 Dodge A....	17¼	17	17¼	17
1300 Dodge pf ..	68¾	68	68¾	68¾
500 Dome Mines	11¾	11¾	11¾	12¼
100 Dom Stores	118	118	118	...
250 Dupont	315	315	315	317
1300 East Kodak	164¾	164	164	165
2600 Eaton Axle..	29	28	28¾	30
4500 El Auto L	122	118¾	118¾	121¾
1200 Elec Boat..	14	13½	13½	14
4300 Elec P&L..	23¼	21¾	22¾	22½
4300 Elec Refrig	13¾	13	13¾	13¾
280 Elec Sto Bat	69¾	69¼	69¼	69¾
200 End John..	78¾	78¾	78¾	79¼
1300 Eng P S..	33¾	33	33½	33¾
110 Equi Blg pf	200½	200½	200½	...
500 Equit Blg	103¾	101¾	101¾	102
10 Equit Trust	417	417	417	...
2500 Erie	50¾	50	50¾	50½
1400 Erie 1pf....	55	54¾	54¾	55
900 Erie 1st Shr	31¼	30¾	30¾	31¼
400 Eureka Vac	70½	70½	70½	71
10 Farmers	688	688	688	690
2100 Fed Lt & Tr	49¼	49¼	49½	49¾
10 Fed L&T pf101		101¼	101¼	...
800 Fidelity Ins.	206	205	205	204
22000 First Nat..	81	80¾	80¾	81
3600 Fleet Rubber	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
100 Fisk Rub 1pf	89½	89½	89½	89¾
17500 Fleischm'nn.	68	67	67¾	67¾
200 Foundation.	44	44	44	44¼
4600 Fox A	78¾	77½	78¾	78¾
4300 Fox A rts..	¾	¾	¾	¾
53400 Freeport Tx.	70	68¾	68¾	71
100 Fuller 1prpf.	104½	104½	104½	106
1200 Gabriel A ..	21	19¾	21	20
2100 Gardner M..	13¾	12¾	13¼	12¾
1500 GenAmTk ..	61¾	61	61¾	61¾
5100 Gen Asphalt	73¼	72	72	73¾
300 Gen Asph pf	115½	115	115	117¾
1800 Gen Cable A	59¾	59¼	59¼	60
16800 Gen Elec ..	125¾	125¼	125¾	127
1100 Gen Elec Sp	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
300 Gen G&E A	36½	36½	36½	38¾
100 Gen G&E B	33	33	33	...

Sales	High	Low	Last Feb.18	Last Feb.17
74600 Gen Motors	134¾	132¾	134	133¾
1000 Gen O Ad ct.	46¾	46	46	47
7000 Gen Ry Sig	106¾	103¾	105	104¾
10 Gen Ry S pf	115¾	115¾	115¾	...
2500 Gen Refrac.	69¾	67¾	68¾	71
1700 Gillette	100	98¾	100	100
1000 Gimbel Br..	29	28¾	28¾	28¾
9000 Glidden	21¾	20¾	21¼	21
100 Glidden pref.	95¾	95¾	95¾	97½
22400 Gold Dust..	94¾	91¾	92	94
19600 Goodrich ..	80¾	80	80	81
200 Goodrich pf.	109½	109½	109½	109½
8900 Goodyear ...	60	57½	58	60¾
60 Goodyear 1pf	98¾	98¾	98¾	99
1200 Gotham Hos	83¾	83	83¾	84
800 Gotham nv..	82¾	82½	82¾	84
200 Gotham pf .123		123	123	...
50 Goth pf exw.111		111	111	...
500 Gould Cp A	9	9	9	...
6400 Granby	33¾	33¼	33¼	33¾
3100 Grah Pge..	17¾	16¾	17	17¼
2300 Grt Nor pf..	83¾	82¾	83¾	84
4600 Grt Nor Ore	22¼	21	21	22¼
500 Grt W Sug.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
23600 Greene-Can	119¾	113	114	118¼
600 Guan Sug ..	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¾
200 Gulf Mobile.	46¾	46¾	46¾	47
100 Gulf Steel ..	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾
30 Hack Wt A	22	22	22	22
140 Hanna 1 pf..	75¼	75	75	76¼
400 Hartman A..	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
300 Hartman B..	21¼	21	21	21
100 Havana El ..	11¾	11¼	11¼	...
100 Havana pf ..	66	66	66	...
100 Hershey	31¼	31½	31½	33
200 Hoe & Co....	21	21	21	27
100 Hershey pf..	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
600 Hollander ..	32	31¾	32	31¾
7800 Houston Oil	131	128	129¼	131¼
2700 Howe Sc ..	42	40¾	41½	42
2400 Hud Man ..	62	61¼	62	61½
100 Hud Man pf	85	85	85	...
34600 Hudson Mot.	77	77	77¾	79¼
13600 Hupp Mot ..	37¼	36¾	37	37
1700 Ill Central	134¾	133¾	134¼	134¾
1500 Ind Oil & G	23¾	23	23	23
100 Indian Mot..	35	35	35	35¾
1000 Indian Refin	8¼	...	...	8¼
100 Indian Re pf	8½	8½	8½	8½
200 Ingersoll R ..	90	90	90	90¾
900 Inland St ..	48¼	48	48	48¼
200 Inland St pf	118	118	118	...
700 Inspiration ..	19	18½	18¾	18¾
900 Intercon Rub	16¾	16¾	16¾	17
100 Int Agri	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
400 Int Agri ppf	55	55	55	55¾
1200 Int Business	138¼	136½	136¼	130
2100 Int Cement..	63	62	63	63¼
25100 Int Comb ..	46½	45¾	45¾	47½
2600 Int Harv ...	238	234¾	237	236½
10300 Int Match pf	96¾	93¾	95¾	96¾
800 Int MMar pf	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
86600 Int Nickel..	86	83¾	83¾	86¾
22500 Int Paper...	69¼	68¾	68¾	69½
300 Int Pap 7%.107		107	107	107½
30 Int Salt	63	63	63	63½
100 Int Silver rts	25½	25½	25½	25½
2400 Int Tel & T.141		140	141	140½
200 Island Crk ..	51	51	51	51
8500 Johns Man...116		114¾	116	116½
100 Jewel Tea....	81	81	81	83¾
900 Jordan Mot...	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
1600 Jones Br T..	30¾	29¾	30¾	31
100 Kan City So.	52¾	52	52	52¾
2900 Kayser	68¼	67¾	67¾	67¾
2700 Kelly Spring	16¾	15¾	16	15¾
100 Kelly Sp 8%	56	56	56	55¼
8900 Kennecott ..	80¾	80¼	80¾	81¾
10 Kinney pf...	91	91	91	92
1500 Kraft Chees.	64	63½	63¾	64¼
1500 Kresge	66	65¾	65¾	66
200 Kress DS	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
3500 Kruger Gro..	75¾	75	75¾	75¾
200 Lago Oil....	28	28	28	28
2700 Lee Rubber..	18¾	18¼	18¼	18¾
200 Lehigh Val..	85	85	85	85¼
800 Life Savers..	33¼	32½	32½	33¾
100 Lim Loco..	56	56	56	57
1500 Liquid Car..	65¾	65¼	65¾	66
7800 Loews Inc..	59	57¾	59	59
300 Loft Inc ..	6	6	6	6¼
2400 Lone-Star ..	51¼	50¼	51¾	50¾
1600 Lou Oil Rct	10	9¾	9¾	10
700 Lou G&E A..	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
1100 Louis & N..146¾		146¾	146¾	147
1200 Ludlum Stl.	30½	29¾	30¼	30¼
200 McCall	60	60	60	60¾
10 McCrory Str	77	77	77	77
11400 Mack Tr	98¼	97¼	97¼	98½
200 Mackay	110	110	110	110¾
500 Madison Sq.	24¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
4700 Magma Cop.	45¾	45	45	46½
2800 Mallinson ..	20¾	19¾	20¾	20¾
20 Mallinson pf	88	88	88	91¾
100 Manati pf....	72	72	72	75
1200 Man El Bod..	52¾	51¾	52	52¾
300 Man Elv mg	42¾	42¾	42¾	43
300 Man Shirt ..	32¼	31¾	31¾	32¾
500 Maracaibo..	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
300 MktSR ppf..	48	46¾	47	48
8100 Marland	23¾	23	23¼	23¾
100 Marlin Rock	46½	46½	46½	46¾
500 Math Alkali.	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
1300 May Dpt St	78¾	78	78	78
900 Maytag	31	30¾	30¾	31¼
100 Mex Seabd ..	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
1200 Miami Cop ..	18	18	18	18¾
2600 Midland pf .211		199	202	212¼
5100 Mid Cont	26¼	25¼	25¼	26¼
1300 Mid States ..	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾
200 Miller Rub..	21	21	21	21
100 Min & StL ..	2½	...	2½	2½
200 MinaSSM	42	42	42	42
400 MinaSSM pf	77	76½	76½	77¾
900 Mo K&T	34	33½	33¾	35½
3400 Mo Pac	45	43¾	43¾	44
1900 Mo Pac pf .107		106½	106½	107¾
13900 Mont Pw ...	148½	146	146½	148¾
40900 Mont Ward	137½	135¼	136¼	139¾
300 Moon Mot ..	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
1600 Mother Lode	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
600 Motometer A	18¼	18	18¼	18
1600 Mullins Bdy	78¾	75	78¾	74¾
1000 Munsing	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¾
1700 Murry Body	22¾	22½	22¾	23¾
7400 Nash Mot ..	51¾	51¼	51¼	51¾
300 Nat Acme	11¾	11¼	11¼	11¼
600 Nat Bellas H	56¾	56	56	55¾
200 Nat Bi H pf	98	98	98	98¼
2200 Nat Bisc ..164¾		163	164½	165
200 Nat B

WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Uncertain Tone in Trade—Steel Orders Slower—Break in Stocks

Operations in business and finance this week disclose a tone of uncertainty. Trends have been mixed, but the element of caution has been increasingly in evidence.

A feature of industrial news, and one that was expected to improve sentiment, was the report of General Motors Corporation for 1927, published yesterday. Net earnings for the year are shown as $235,104,826 on a total trade valuation of $1,269,519,673. Both profits and sales surpassed Wall Street's expectations, earnings of the corporation being the largest in 10 years.

While new orders for steel are reported as lagging somewhat, the retarding rate is not felt to be surprising in view of the heavy purchases which have already been occasioned by advancing prices. Production rates continue to increase in most districts, and the trend of prices is upward. Much of the recent gain in output is attributed to railroad buying, and the heavier rolled products have been in greatest demand.

Earnings of steel companies for the present quarter are expected to show an increase due to larger tonnage. This is a seasonal development, however. The increase in price averages is not considered sufficient materially to affect earnings as yet.

Car Loadings Rise

Figures covering check payments for the week ended Feb. 11 show a decline in dollar volume of business transacted in that week as compared with the foregoing week. Volume was greater than in the corresponding week of 1927. The weekly summary of the Department of Commerce states also that the general level of wholesale prices continued to rise in the week up to Feb. 11.

The increase in car loadings for the week ended Feb. 4 over those of the preceding week was regarded by railroad men as a definite turn for the better. It is not expected, however, that the first quarter of 1928 will show any marked improvement in freight traffic over that of a year ago. Loadings for the week ended Feb. 4 totaled 926,204, a gain of 23,372 over the previous week, but a decline of 39,460 from a year ago.

January exports from the United States reached a dollar volume of $411,000,000 and imports were $338,000,000, with a favorable trade balance of $73,000,000 resulting.

Trade in the Northwest is reported better for January. The improvement, however, has been irregularly distributed.

Last week's output of crude oil was lower than in the week before, according to estimates by the American Petroleum Institute. The daily average has shown a decline of 800 barrels.

A decrease in the production of copper has been reported for January. Stocks of the metal on hand at the end of the month, however, were larger than at the end of December. Zinc prices are at low levels. Thursday's quotation of 5.57 cents was the lowest in five years. Lead has been fairly active since the price recession to 6.35 cents a pound.

Commodity Markets Irregular

The grain markets have been irregular this week. Wheat prices sagged Tuesday but advanced later. Weather has been a bearish influence, snow and rain supplying necessary moisture for winter wheat. Corn was on the upgrade until weakness developed Friday.

Cotton consumption in January was much below that of the like month a year ago. The week's cotton market was influenced in the first day of trading by larger mill production than had been expected. The effect of this increase of consumption was temporary, however, prices, declining in the following days' trading. Good weather in western Texas was responsible for another softening of cotton prices toward the close of the week.

Rubber made low records this week, the price of 31.40 cents bid being the lowest marked up since the establishment of the New York Rubber Exchange. Subsequent gains were wiped out in later trading. Sugar prices have been heavy. Other commodities have been irregular, with some advances in wholesale cash grains late in the week.

Stock Market Breaks

Since the $15,635,000 drop in brokers' loans was felt to be the result of stock liquidation, the Federal Reserve report on this item, which otherwise might have been a prop for stock market sentiment, failed to prevent the drastic decline which took place in New York stock market prices this week.

The shaky technical position of the market, the warnings seen in the raising of Federal Reserve bank rediscount rates and the recent tendency toward too heavy speculation were factors working toward a general reaction in security prices. Throughout the week the trend has been downward but liquidation was gradual, and occasional irregularity in some sections of the list suggested resistance. In Friday's market practically all issues were caught in the sweep, and representative stocks lost from 2 to 6 points in the day's trading, which made a record for broadness.

Bond prices were easier Friday, but could not be called reflective of the slump in stocks. The gilt-edge division was rather dull during the rest of the week. Prices were easy for the most part, but with some irregularity apparent.

The Curb market was irregular until the break in New York Stock Exchange quotations, when its declines were 1 to 9 points. Unlisted securities have shown a mixed trend.

Financing by bonds during the week amounted to $86,437,894, a holiday week being responsible for keeping the total well under the $100,000,000 mark for the second time this year.

DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON

NEW YORK—Detroit, Toledo & Ironton's preliminary statement for 1927 shows a deficit of $134,010, after taxes and charges, compared with net of $1,409,273 in 1926. Net loss to Detroit, Toledo & Ironton for 1927 compares with net income of $1,409,273, equal to $11.28 a share on combined 124,899 shares preferred and common stocks in 1926. Both issues share alike after 4 per cent has been paid on both stocks.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

New York Central Railroad Company's preliminary report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1927, shows net income of $58,565,145 after taxes and charges, equivalent to $15.28 a share earned on 3,832,582 shares of capital stock. This compares with $55,664,041, or $14.52 a share in 1926.

COST ACCOUNTANTS MEETING

James O. McKinsey, regarded as an outstanding authority on business planning and forecasting, will address the Boston chapter of the National Association of Cost Accountants next Friday evening in the Chamber of Commerce library.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Feb. 18 (AP)—Money was 2½ per cent today, and discount rates, short bills, 4⅛@4⅜ per cent, and three months' bills, 4⅝ per cent.

NEW YORK BOND QUOTATIONS

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	100⅝	100⅜
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	105½	105½
Am Smelting 5s '47	102¼	102⅛
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104⅛	104⅛
Am T & T col 4s '29	99⅜	99⅜
Am T & T cv 5½s '36	99⅞	99⅛
Am T & T col 5s '46	105⅛	105⅛
Am T & T sf 5s '60	106	106
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	109	109
Am Type Founders 6s '40	106½	106½
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	105⅝	105½
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	111¾	111
Andes Cop deb 7s '43	122	120½
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	101	101
Armour & Co 4½s '39	92⅜	91⅝
Armour & Co 5½s '43	91	90⅝
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	93½	93⅛
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	97⅜	97⅛
Atl & Danv 1st 4s '48	82⅞	82⅞
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	93⅞	93⅞
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	74	73½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101⅞	101⅞
B&O 1st 4s '48	96⅞	96⅝
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	96⅝	96⅝
B&O rfg 5s '95	104	104
B&O 5s ct Swn div	105⅜	106⅜
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	108⅝	108⅝
B&O 5s series D	104⅜	104⅜
Bangor & Aroos 5s	103	103
Barnsdall Corp 6s '40	99⅜	99½
Barnsdall 5s '40 ex-war	91⅜	91⅜
Battle Creek S 8s	68½	68½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48	109	109
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60	111⅝	111⅜
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	101⅜	101⅜
Beth Steel rfg 5s '52	104⅛	104⅛
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	103⅞	103⅞
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	105⅛	105
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	81	81
Bklyn City Ry 1st 5s '41	94⅜	94⅛
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	105⅞	105⅝
Bklyn Ed gen 6s 'B '30	103⅛	103⅛
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	99	98½
Bklyn Queens Sub 5s '41 cn	69½	69⅜
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	93½	93½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5's sta '50	94	94
Buff R & P 4½s '57	96⅜	96
Cal Pet cv 5s '37	100⅛	100⅛
Cal Pet 5½s '38	102	102
Can Nat Ry 4½s '30	100½	100½
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	100⅞	100⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	101	101
Can Pacific deb 4s	90¼	90¼
Can Pacific 4½s '46	100	100
Can South con 5s '624	109⅝	109⅝
Carolina Cen 1st 4s '49	84	84
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	109	109
Cen of Ga 5s C	103⅞	103⅞
Cen New Eng 4s '61	87⅝	87⅝
Cen Pacific 3½s '29	99	99
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	95½	95½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	104¼	104¼
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87 reg	117¼	117¼
Cespedes Sugar sf 7½s '39	103	103
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	99½	99⅜
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	100⅝	100⅝
Ches & O con 6s '39	107⅛	107⅛
Chi B&Q 3½s Ill div '49	90⅜	90⅜
Chi B&Q 4s Ill div '49	97⅝	97⅝
Chi B&Q gen 4s '58	97⅜	97⅜
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	88⅝	88⅝
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	112¼	112¼
Chi Gt West 4s '59	70¾	70¾
Chi Ind&L gen 6s '66	110¼	110¼
Chi M&StP rfg 4½s '14 ct	73¾	73½
Chi & NW 4½s 2037	102⅝	102½
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	112⅞	112⅞
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	96	95⅜
Chi RI&P 4½s '52	96	96
Chi StP M&O con 6s '30	102⅞	102⅞
Chi Ter Hau&SE 5s '60	102⅞	102⅜
Chi Ter Ha&SE in 5s '60	96½	96½
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	102	102
Chi & Windiana 5½s '62	105	105
Chile Copper 5s '47	96¼	96¼
Cin Ind StL&C 4s reg	97¼	97¼
Clev CC&StL 4½s E	99⅞	99⅝
Clev CC&StL rfg 6s A '29	102	102
Clev Un Term 5s '73	106⅝	106⅝
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	109⅝	109⅝
Colo Industrial 5s '34	96⅜	96⅜
Colum Gas&Elec 5s '52	100⅜	100
Columbus Pow 4½s	96⅛	95⅞
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	80½	80
Con Gas 5½s '45	106⅛	106⅛
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	104⅞	104⅞
Cen Ry Lt&P 4½s sta N	100¼	100¼
Cont P&B Mills 6½s '44	86½	86¼
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	89½	89
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	97⅝	97
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	109⅝	109⅝
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	107⅞	107⅞
Del & Hudsn rfg 4s '43	96⅜	96⅜
Del&Hudson 5½s '37	105¼	105¼
Del & Hudson 7s '30	105⅝	105
Den Gas&Elec 5s '51	101¼	101¼
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	93	92⅜
Den&Rio G 4½s '36	98¼	97⅞
Den & Rg Wn 5s '55	91	90⅜
Dery Dry Goods 7s '42	60	58⅜
Detroit Ed 5s '55	105½	105½
Detroit Ed col s '33	102⅝	102⅝
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	108⅞	108½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	89¼	89⅛
Dom Iron & Steel 5s '39	99	99
Duke-Price 6s '66	106	106
Duquesne P&L 4½s '67	101¼	101⅛
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	103⅜	103⅜
East Tenn Va G 5s '30	103½	103½
Elgin Joliet & East 5s '41	105	105
Elk Horn Coal 6½s	97	97
Erie gen 4s '96	85¼	85
Erie 5s '67	93⅝	93⅝
Erie 1st con 7s '30	105½	105½
Erie & Jersey 1st 6s '55	113⅜	113⅞
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	99	99
Fed Metal 7s '34	96⅜	96⅜
Fla East Coast 5s '74	83⅜	83⅜
Ft Smith Lt & Trac 5s '36	83¾	83¾
Francisco Sug 7½s '42	103½	103½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103⅜	103⅜
Gen Pet 5s '40	102¼	102¼
Goodyear 5s '57	95⅜	95⅛
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	109⅛	109⅛
Grand Tr Ry Can 7s '40	115⅞	115⅞
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	100	100
Great Northern 7s '36	115¼	115⅛
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	98	98
Hudson Coal 5s '62	90½	90⅜
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	92¼	92⅛
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	101⅜	101
Humble Oil 5s '37	100¼	100¼
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102⅝	102⅝
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105⅞	105⅞
Ill Cen 4s '52	95	95
Ill Cen 4s '53	93	93
Ill Cen 4½s '66	101⅛	101⅛
Ill C C L&NO 4½s '63	99⅝	99⅝
Ind Limestone 6s '46	98⅜	98⅜
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	78	77½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	77⅞	77⅝
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	98¼	98
Int & Gt Nor 5s C rcts	101⅜	101⅜
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	97¼	97¼
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	105½	105
Int Paper 6s '55	104½	104½
Int Rys C Am 5s '72	82½	82½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	95½	95½
Int Ry C Am 6½s	94	93¾
James F & C 4s	96⅞	96⅞
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	96¼	96¼
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	105⅜	105⅜
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	79¼	78
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	106	106
Kayser 5½s '47	111	110½
Keith 6s '46	99½	99½
Kelly Spring Tire 8s '31	106⅜	106½
Kings Co Elev 4s '49 sta	85½	85
Lack Steel con 5s '50	104	104
Lake Erie & W 2d 5s '41	104⅞	104⅞
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '28	99⅞	99⅝
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	99⅝	99⅝
Lehigh Val con is 2003	91⅜	91
Lehigh Val T 5s reg	103⅞	103⅞
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '44	101	101
Liquid Carbon 6s '41	114⅞	114⅝
Loew's Inc 6s '41	107	107
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	101	101
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	109½	109½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	68⅞	68⅝
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	99¼	99¼
Met West Side 4s	84½	84½
Mich Cen deb 4s '29	99⅞	99⅞
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	100⅛	100⅛
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	104	104
Mil El Ry &Lt 1st 5s '61	102⅜	102⅜
Min St P & SSM 5s '38	99¼	99¼
Min St L & SSM 5s gtd	100	100
Min St P & SSM 5½s '49	95	95
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	92⅜	92
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	81	80½
Mo Pac 5s F '77	101⅞	101⅝
Mobile & Birm 4s small	87¼	87¼
Montana Powd 5s	102	102
Montana Power 5s A '43	104⅜	104⅜
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	84⅝	84⅝
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	58⅝	58⅜
Nat Dairy Prod 6s '40	103½	103½
Nat Rad 4½s '47	98⅜	98¼
Nat Rys of Mex 4½s '57	13¼	13¼
N E T & T 6s '52	110¼	110¼
N O T & M 4½s rcts	99	99
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	99⅞	99⅞
N O Terminal 4s '53	92	92
N O T & M 5s B '54	100¼	100¼
N O T A M 5½s '54	106	106
NYC&HR con 4s '98	96½	96⅛
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	98⅜	98⅜
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	103¼	103¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	109¼	109¼
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	108⅛	108⅛
NYC L Shore 3½s '98	84½	84½
N Y Chi & St L 1st 4s '37	97¼	97¼
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	107⅝	107⅝
N Y Chi & St L 5½s B '75	107¼	107¼
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	103	103
N Y Connec Ry 4½s '53	101¼	101¼
N Y Edison 5s '44	105¼	105¼
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	116⅜	116⅜
NY NH&H nc deb 3½s '56	73½	73½
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	86⅛	86¼
NY NH&H 6s '40	115⅜	115⅜
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	80⅜	80⅜
NY Ry inc 6s A '65	84⅜	84⅜
NY State Ry con 4½s	85	85
NY Susq & Wy 5s '37	90¾	90¾
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	102⅝	102⅝
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110⅜	110⅜
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	108⅝	108⅝
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	90⅝	90⅜
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	98⅜	98¼
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	102⅝	102⅝
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	104	104
Nor Pac pr in 4s '97	97	96¾
Nor Pac 4s B 2047	116¼	116¼
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103	103
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105⅜	105⅜
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	116¼	116¼
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	102⅜	102⅜
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	99⅜	99⅜
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	105¾	105¼
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	93⅝	93⅝
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	93⅝	93
Otis Steel 6s '41	96⅜	93
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103½	103¼
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '53	106½	106⅜
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	103	103
Pathe Ex ins 7s '37	63¾	61
Penn Mem 4s	96⅜	96⅜
Penn-Dixie C-C 6s '41	99⅜	99⅜
Penn R R con 4½s '60	106	106
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	104	104
Penn R R 5s '64	104½	104⅜
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	112⅞	112⅞
Penn RR col 7s '30	105½	105⅜
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	106	105⅜
Phil Co rfg 6s '44	103⅞	103⅞
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	101½	101½
Phil Co 6s '87	99½	99⅜
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	94⅝	94⅝
Pitts C C&StL 5s B '75	113⅜	113⅜
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	98¾	98¾
Port Ry Lt &P 7½s '46	107½	107½
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	97⅝	97
Pub Svc NJ 5½s '56	106	106
Pub Svc NJ 6s '44	107½	107½
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	105	105
Pure Oil 5½s '37	99¾	99¾
Read rfg 4½s '97	103	103
Remington Rand 5½s '47	95¼	94½
St Joe Ry LH&P 5s '37	98¼	98⅛
Sante Fe P P 5s	104	104
S L I M & S rfg 4s '29	99⅛	99⅛
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	97⅜	97⅜
St L & S F 4s A '50	91⅞	91⅜
St L & S F 5s B '50	103⅛	103⅛
St L & S F 5½s D '42	102⅜	102⅜
St L & S F adj 5s '55	101	100⅝
St L & S F inc 6s '60	101	100⅝
St L S W 1st 4s '89	92¼	92⅛
St L S W con 4s '32	98⅛	98⅛
St P U Depot rfg 5s '72	108⅜	108⅜
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	93⅜	93⅜
Schulco s f 6½s B '46	103⅜	103⅜
Shubert 6s	92⅝	92⅝
Seabd A L gold 4s st '50	78	78
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	65½	62
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	63½	60
Seabd A L con 6s '45	89½	87¾
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	83	83
Sharon Steel Hoop 8s '41	107½	107½
Shell Union 5s '47	98¾	98½
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	103¾	103¾
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	99½	99½
Simms Pet 6s '29	101¾	101¾
Sinclair Cn O col 5½s '38	97	97
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	100⅜	100⅛
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	95⅛	95⅛
Sinclair Cn O 5½s	98⅛	98⅛
So Pacific 4½s	103⅜	103⅜
So Pacific cv 4s '29	99⅝	99⅝
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	97⅞	97⅞
So Pac S F Ter 4s '50	94¾	94¾
So Pac col 5s '44	100	100
So Ry gen 4s '56	91⅜	91⅜
So Ry gen 6s '56	119⅛	119⅛
So Ry gen 6½s '56	126⅜	126⅜
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106⅜	106⅜
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103⅜	103⅛
Stand Oil NY 4½s rcts '51	97⅝	97⅝
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	101¼	101
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	104½	100⅜
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107⅞	107⅝
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	106⅝	106⅜
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	103⅜	103¼
Third Ave 5s '37	101¼	101¼
Third Ave adj 5s '60	67½	67½
Tol Trac 5½s	101⅜	101⅜
Tol Edison 1st 7s '41	107⅝	107½
Tol St L & W 4s '50	94⅝	94⅜
Trenton Gas 5s	107¼	107¼
Ulster & Del con 5s '28	72½	72½
Union El L & P rfg 5s '35	102½	102½
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	110⅜	110⅜
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	98	97⅞
Union Pacific 4½s '67	100	100
Union Pacific 6s '28	100⅛	100⅛
U Ry St Louis 4s '34	85	85
U S Rubber 5s '47	94⅝	94½
U S Rubber 7½s '30	103⅞	103⅞
U S Steel s f 5s '63	108⅝	108⅛
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	97⅝	97½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	102½	102½
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	100	100
Va Ry 5s '62	100	100
Wabash 1st 5s '39	105⅝	105⅝
Wabash 5s B '76	104	103⅛
Wabash 2d 5s '39	104	103⅝
Walworth 6s '45	96	96
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	104½	104½
Western Electric 5s '44	103⅜	103⅜
Western Maryland 4s '52	85	84⅝
Western Maryland 5½s '77	102⅛	102⅛
Western Pac 5s A '46	100	100
Western Un r e 4½s '50	101⅛	101⅛
Western Un 5s '51	104⅝	104⅝
Western Un col 5s '38	105	105
Western Un 6½s '36	111¼	111¼
Westinghouse Elec 5s '46	104⅞	104⅝
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	102⅜	102½
White Sew Mach 6s '36	103⅜	103⅜
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	28½	28½
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	103	103
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	103½	103⅛
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	100⅛	100⅛
Wis Cen gen 4s '49	88⅝	88⅝
Youngstown S & T 5s '78	100⅜	100⅜

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Antioquia 7s C	95½	95½
Antioquia 7s B '45	95⅞	95⅞
Antioquia 7s B '46	95	95⅛
Argentine 5½s wi	97	97
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	99⅞	99⅞
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	100¼	99⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Sep '60	100	99⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	99⅞	99⅞
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	100	99⅞
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	97⅝	96⅝
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	100⅜	99⅜
Australia 5s '57	97⅝	97½
Australia (Gov) 7s '43	104¼	103⅞
Austria (Lower) 6½s '44	89	89
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	98⅞	98⅞
Belgium (King) 6s '55	101	100⅝
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	106⅜	105⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '55	108⅝	108¼
Belgium (King) 7s '56	116⅛	115⅞
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115¼	115
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110½	110
Berlin 6½s '50	99	99
Berlin Elec (Rep) 6½s '56	97⅝	97
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	96⅞	96¼
Bogota (City) 8s '45	105½	102¾
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	96½	96
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	105⅝	105½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	101	101
Brisbane 5s	94½	94½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	99⅝	99½
Brazil (US)) 6½s '57	97	96⅝
Brazil (US) 8s '41	110	109¾
Bremen 7s '35	102⅝	102⅝
Budapest (City) 6s '62	88½	87⅛
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	100⅞	100⅝
Buenos Aires 7s '57	100⅝	100½
Buenos Aires 7s '58	101	100¼
Bulgaria 7s rcts '67	92	91¾
Burbach 7s	103⅜	103⅜
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	100⅜	100⅜
Can (Dom) 5s '31	102	101⅝
Can (Dom) 5½s '29	101⅝	101⅝
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	108	108
Chile (aBnk) ct 6½s '57	97¼	97⅛
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '61	98¼	98
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	93	93
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	93¾	92⅞
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	102½	102½
Chile (Rep) 8s '41	111⅛	111¼
Chile (Rep) 8s '46	110¾	110¼
Chin (Gv) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	28⅛	28¼
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	98½	98¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61	93	92⅝
Colombia (Rep) 6½s '27	92⅞	92⅝
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	97¾	97⅜
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	98¼	98
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	101	101
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	100½	100½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	103½	103½
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	111	111
Czech (Rep) 7½s '45	106⅛	105½
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	110⅛	110⅛
Danish Mun 8s B '46	110⅜	110⅛
Denmark (King) 6s '42	106	105½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	98⅞	98⅞
Dominic (Rep) sf 6½s '42	100⅜	100⅜
Dresden 7s '45	101⅜	101⅜
Dutch E I 5½s (Mar) '54	103½	103½
Dutch E I 5½s (Nov) '54	104	104
Dutch E I 6s '47	104½	104½
Dutch E I sf 6s '62	104½	104½
Est R R Co 7s '64	103⅜	103⅜
Fiat 7s '46 war	106⅜	106
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	95¼	95¼
Finlandw (Rep) 6s '45	99	98¾
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	100	100
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	101	100½
Finnish A 6½s '54	99½	99½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	107⅜	107½
French Nat SS 7s '49	102⅜	102⅜
French (Rep) 7s '49	108	107⅜
French (Rep) 7½s '41	116⅜	116⅛
French (Rep) 8s '45	110⅛	110⅛
Germ 7s '49	107⅜	107½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	93¼	93
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	93¼	93
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	97⅜	97⅛
Graz 8s '54	103⅛	103
Greek 7s '64	91	91
Hamberg 6s	96⅜	96
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	100	99⅜
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	103	102⅝
Hungary Mun 7s '46	96⅜	96⅛
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	100⅝	100⅜
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	97	96⅞
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	96⅛	96⅛
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	97¼	97⅛
Italy (King)7s '51	98⅝	98⅝
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	95	94⅝
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	99⅛	99⅛
Jap (Im Gov) 5d 4s '31	93¾	93¾
Jap (Im Gov) 4½s '54	102⅝	102⅝
Leipsig (City) 7s rcs '47	100⅞	100⅞
Lyons (City) 6s '34	101	101
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	101¼	101
Monte 7s w war	97¾	97
Milan (City) 6½s '52	97⅜	97
Monte 7s war	105¼	105¼
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '54	102⅜	102½
New So Wales 5s '57	95½	95¼
New So Wales 5s '58	95⅜	95
Nord Rys 6½s '50	102	102
Norway 5½s '65	101¾	101¾
Norway (King) 6s '43	103½	102⅝
Norway (King

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MORTIMER AND COREY ADVANCE

Former Yale Baseball Star Defeats Kemp-Welch of England

Two matches were played this morning in the second round of the United States racquets singles championship tournament, being held at the Tennis & Racquet Club of Boston, with Stanley G. Mortimer of New York and Alan L. Corey, Yale '11, also of New York, advancing to the third round.

In the first match today Mortimer defeated A. F. Tuttle of Chicago in three straight games, 15—7, 15—3, 15—4.

The battle between P. W. Kemp-Welch of England and Corey proved the feature of the morning play. The Englishman, who is slim and light in weight, found his match in Corey, who is nearly twice as heavy, but almost as agile as the visitor. The match was replete with thrills, long rallies and fast corner shots which were difficult to get. Kemp-Welch's back-hand shots, especially his service, kept his heavier opponent on the run nearly all through the match, but could not seem to tire him.

Corey started the match in the lead, winning the first game at 18—15, only to have the speedy Englishman win the next two at 15—12, 15—6. Then the Englishman seemed to grow erratic, with Corey taking every advantage, winning the next two games at 15—5, 15—6, and the match.

Play Friday afternoon saw the advancement of the Hon C. N. Bruce of England through a default in the first round of C. J. Coulter of New York. Word was received from Chicago that L. E. Williams, former Yale University lawn tennis star, would not be able to play in Boston. This advances the Englishman another bracket, and, as he is one of the favorites for the title, this lack of competition may tell in his first match.

M. W. Greenough of Boston also advanced Friday afternoon at the expense of W. Palmer Dixon of New York, former Harvard University squash racquets player and United States champion in that game in 1925 and 1926. It was Dixon's first championship match at racquets. Both he and Greenough battled all the way through a five-game match, and many times Dixon seemed to have the upper hand, but Greenough was ever ready to respond to the situation.

A. S. Cassils of Montreal moved ahead by defeating Roger W. Cutler of Boston Friday afternoon with apparent ease. The score of the match was 15—3, 15—6, 15—5. The summary:

UNITED STATES RACQUETS
SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP
First Round

A. S. Cassils, Montreal, defeated Roger W. Cutler, Boston, 15—3, 15—6, 15—5.

M. W. Greenough, Boston, defeated W. Palmer Dixon, New York, 15—2, 10—15, 15—10, 16—18, 17—14.

The Hon. C. N. Bruce, England, won from C. J. Coulter, New York, by default.

Second Round

The Hon. C. N. Bruce, England, won from Lucien E. Williams, Chicago, by default.

S. G. Mortimer, New York, defeated A. F. Tuttle, Chicago, 15—7, 15—3, 15—4.

Alan L. Corey, New York, defeated P. W. Kemp-Welch, England, 18—15, 12—15, 6—15, 15—5, 15—6.

CHICAGO FIVE WINS FROM ILLINOIS 52—26

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHICAGO—By running up a score of 52 to 26, University of Chicago, hitherto the lowest scoring five in the "Big Ten," set a point-making record for the season in defeating University of Illinois before a capacity crowd at Bartlett Gymnasium here Friday night. The Maroons broke away from the loose guarding Indians for many unimpeded shots and their passing under the basket was superb. At the half, Chicago led, 28 to 8, making more points in the period than in any previous entire Conference game.

CHICAGO		ILLINOIS
Farwell, Zimmerman, lf	rg	Mills
Cooper, rf	lg	Diemling
Gist, c	c	Solyom
McDonough, lg	rf	How, Drew
Hoerger, Murphy, rf	lg	Cann, Derment, Bunn

Score—University of Chicago 52, University of Illinois 26. Goals from floor—Gist 6, Cooper 3, Farwell 4, Hoerger 3, McDonough 3 for Chicago; Solyom 4, Cann 3, Mills 3 for Illinois. Goals from foul—Cooper 4, Farwell 2, Hoerger, McDonough, Zimmerman and Gist for Chicago; How 2, Edwards 2, Deimling for Illinois. Referee—N. E. Kearns. Umpire—J. J. Meloney. Time—Two 20m. periods.

WISCONSIN AGAIN DEFEATS MICHIGAN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADISON, Wis.—University of Wisconsin strengthened its hold upon first place in the "Big Ten" hockey championship race here Friday night by defeating University of Michigan, 2 to 1, after two extra periods of play. The ice was in excellent condition and as a result the game was the fastest of the season to date.

WISCONSIN		MICHIGAN
Krueger, Swiderski, lw	rw	Maney, Joseph
Meiklejohn, c	c	Fisher
Murphy, Carrier, rw	lw	Copeland, Marshall, Nygord
Mason, ld	rd	Bryant
McCarter, rd	ld	Hart, Waldron
Mitchell, g	g	Jones

Score—University of Wisconsin 2, University of Michigan 1. Goals—Meiklejohn, Murphy for Wisconsin; Fisher for Michigan. Referee—J. W. Thompson, Milwaukee. Time—Three 20m. periods, two 10m. overtime periods.

HOCKEY NOTES

SUSPENSION of the players in the recently organized International Amateur Hockey League on the Pacific Coast, comprising teams in Portland, Seattle, Vancouver and Victoria, by the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association has been averted by the disbanding of the league. It was formed without approval of the Canadian official body.

The Quebec Beavers of the Canadian-American Hockey League have signed Ludger Gagnon, goalie of the Nashua hockey team in the New England Hockey League to spare for J. Emile Lamontagne, present Quebec goalie.

One of the favorites on the Boston Tigers hockey team, Eleazar J. Contant, defenseman, is lost for the season. He is to be sent home by Manager Powers to rest.

Recently a letter to a Montreal paper favored making the goaltenders stand on their feet instead of continually dropping to the ice, as a means of bringing about more scoring. Although a radical rule to enforce, it certainly would bring about more scoring, if not too much scoring.

Rumors have it that Buffalo will take over the franchise and players of the present Stratford (Ont.) club in the Canadian Professional Hockey League next season.

WEEK-END CONTESTS ATTRACT INTEREST

Regular Series of Games for Second Half of Season

AMERICAN SOCCER LEAGUE
STANDING
Second Half

	Won	Drew	Lost	Pts
New Bedford	3	0	0	6
Fall River	3	0	1	6
Bethlehem	2	0	1	4
Providence	1	1	1	3
Boston	1	1	2	3
Brooklyn Wanderers	1	0	2	2
J. & P. Coats	1	0	2	2
New York Nationals	0	0	0	0
New York Giants	0	0	0	0
Newark	0	0	3	0

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—With all the various cup ties held over until the following week, the regular series of games for the second half of the schedule of the American Soccer League draws the attention of soccer enthusiasts this week-end, with one exception, on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22.

The lone exception will bring Bethlehem to Tiverton, R. I., on the holiday to encounter the Fall River team for second place in the first half of the schedule, which carries with it a chance to participate in the playoff between the leaders and seconds in each half, fofr the title, after the end of the second half, next May.

In the National Cup semifinals for the East, Feb. 26 will be the date, with Fall River encountering J. & P. Coats at Providence, while Hawthorne Field, Brooklyn, will be the scene of the game between the Brooklyn Wanderers and the New York Nationals.

In the Lewis Cup matches, between American Soccer League Clubs, a second-round match between Boston and Fall River, home and home, total goals to count, will be staged on March 3, at Boston, and March 4, at Tiverton. The semifinals, in which the winner will be opposed to New Bedford, and Bethlehem will encounter Newark, are set for a week later.

The complete schedule for the next two weeks, including the holiday, in the regular series, with all the clubs engaged at least three times, is as follows:

Saturday, Feb. 18—Providence vs. New York Giants, at Starlight Park, N. Y.; Newark at Bethlehem; Brooklyn Wanderers vs. J. & P. Coats, at Pawtucket; Fall River at New Bedford; New York Nationals at Boston.

Sunday, Feb. 19—Bethlehem at Brooklyn; J. & P. Coats vs. New York Nationals, at Polo Grounds, N. Y.; Boston at Newark; New York Giants vs. Fall River at Tiverton; New Bedford at Providence.

Wednesday, Feb. 22—Fall River at Providence; J. & P. Coats at Boston; New York Nationals vs. New York Giants, at Polo Grounds, New York; Newark vs. Brooklyn at Hawthorne Field, Brooklyn.

Saturday, Feb. 25— Providence at Boston; New Bedford at Bethlehem; Newark vs. New York Giants, at Starlight Park, N. Y.

Sunday, Feb. 26—New Bedford at Newark; Bethlehem vs. New York Giants, at Starlight Park, N. Y.

These games will mark the first appearance of the New York Giants and the New York Nationals in the regular series, as they have both been too busy in the various cup ties to play their League games for the last two weeks. The Giants were eliminated from both the cup ties over last week-end, losing to the Nationals in the United States Football Association challenge cup tie, and to Newark in the Lewis Cup playoff. The Nationals, however, are still in both competitions, in the semifinal round.

The coming matches are likely to clarify the probable leadership in the second half of the American Soccer League schedule, which finds New Bedford at present the only undefeated team that has played, with three victories and six ponts. Fall River also has six points, but has lost one game, and won the other three.

ENGLISH PLAYERS WIN IN BERMUDA TENNIS

HAMILTON, Bermuda (AP)—England carried the day in the opening series of international tennis matches at the Bermuda Lawn Tennis Club courts Friday.

E. A. Dearman, former University of Cambridge star, defeated H. R. Gregg of Bermuda, 6—1, 5—7, 6—1; while W. H. Powell, Cambridge captain last year, vanquished Brownlow Eve, winner of the Princess Hotel tourney, 6—1, 6—0.

In the doubles play, G. P. Hughes, finalist in the Irish championships, and F. R. Leighton Crawford defeated Capt. H. C. Smith and Frank Gosling of Bermuda, 6—3, 6—3. The series will conclude Saturday.

Among the arrivals for the Bermuda amateur championship next week are Charles A. Garland, the Yale University captain, Herbert L. Bowman, Bermuda champion two years ago, and George O'Connell of Chicago.

The women players include Miss Penelope W. Anderson, Mrs. C. J. Hubbard, Miss Alice C. Francis of Orange, N. J., and Mrs. William V. Hester, the former Miss Lillian Scharman.

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	20	3	10	76	55	43
Stratford	19	3	11	74	41	40
Kitchener	16	3	14	80	84	34
Hamilton	15	3	15	80	70	33
Niagara	10	9	13	65	71	29
Toronto	13	2	16	73	81	28
Windsor	11	4	17	87	106	26
London	11	1	19	71	99	23

GAME SATURDAY
Toronto at Detroit.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINDSOR, Ont.—The local Hornets defeated the Toronto Falcons, 6 to 2, here Friday night in a Canadian Professional Hockey League game. The game was close until the locals, with the score 3 to 2 in their favor, unleashed a strong attack in the final period that produced three goals. Gregg scored two goals for the winners, while Primeau made both for the losers.

LEDERMAN STARS IN GAME

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMILTON, Ont.—Lederman was the star of Friday night's Canadian Professional Hockey League game between the local Tigers and Niagara Falls as, in addition to playing a brilliant game defensively, he scored both the locals' goals in the 2 to 2 tie. Both times Lederman equalized the score after the visitors had taken the lead. The play was very even and the division of the points is a good indication of the merits of the teams. The game was the fastest of the season and the Tigers are a point nearer to the third-place Kitcheners.

STRATFORD DOWNS KITCHENER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STRATFORD, Ont.—The Nationals increased the distance between themselves and the third-place Kitchener Millionaires Friday night by defeating the latter, 3 to 0, in a hard struggle in which the locals had a margin on the hour of play, but hardly as much as the score indicates. The first period was scoreless, but the locals scored twice in the second and once in the third.

BRICE IS MIAMI WINNER

MIAMI, Fla.—A local player, Harcourt M. Brice, is the new Miami amateur golf champion for the season of 1928. He was crowned leader over a record field of 119 competitors by winning the 36-hole final Friday from W. E. Donahue of the Newark Athletic Club, by 6 up and 5 to play.

B. L. LAWRENCE IS DEFEATED

Loses in U. S. Class C Squash Tennis Championship at City A. C.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Blake L. Lawrence, Yale Club, the unbeaten leader of the team that was undefeated in the regular series, but lost out to the new champions, City Athletic Club in the final playoff, met with defeat in his first match for the individual title in the United States Class C squash tennis championship, Friday, when J. N. Hopkinson, Princeton Club, defeated him, after a hard-fought battle, 15—11, 6—15, 15—12, in the second round, at the City A. C.

The other three seeded players, Leonard A. Strasser, Shelton Club, Henry Sutphen Jr., Princeton Club, Leonard S. Green, City A. C., all came through the second round with ease, winning in straight games. Strasser won with unexpected ease from Kenneth H. Sheldon, Yale Club, 15—4, 15—7; Sutphen disposed of Donald E. Leith, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, 15—6, 15—2; while Green was carried to extra points in the second game by his teammate, Harold Ablowich, the hero of the team championship, before he was able to come through, 15—11, 18—16.

Otis C. Stanton, Englewood Field Club, showed that he must be reckoned with in the championship, though he has not been a competitor in earlier tournaments of the season, or in team matches, by defeating Prescott Evarts, a young but promising player of the Yale Club, after a hard struggle, 9—15, 15—10, 18—15. Stanton is also a member of Harvard Club, but has not competed for his club.

The second round was completed Friday by the energetic measures of the committee in charge, of which Milton Baron, former United States Class B champion, is chairman, with the exception of two matches, which were held over by consent, to be played before the start of the third round matches, or defaulted.

Many of the matches Friday were played on the courts of other clubs, but the 32 survivors of the second round will gather for the third round Saturday at the City A. C., and the balance of the tourney will be played there, ending with the finals next Saturday. The summary:

UNITED STATES CLASS C SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP
First Round

O. C. Stanton, Englewood Field Club, defeated P. F. Elwes, Englewood Field Club, 15—4, 15—11.

Henry Lanier, Shelton Club, defeated R. B. Hollander, Princeton Club, 17—16, 9—15, 15—3.

Harold Ablowich, City Athletic Club, defeated D. C. Taylor, Yale Club, 15—7, 15—8.

W. J. Wilson 3d, Columbia University Club, defeated C. V. Koslay, Park Avenue Squash Club, 15—0, 15—3.

N. T. Dodd, Yale Club, won from D. E. Bartow, Englewood Field Club, by default.

Second Round

L. A. Strasser, Shelton Club, defeated K. H. Sheldon, Yale Club, 15—4, 15—7.

M. H. Sherwin, Fraternity S. T. C., won from L. J. Patton, New York A. C., by default.

S. W. Waterbury, Princeton Club, defeated D. C. Bailey, Shelton Club, 17—14, 15—5.

A. G. Lanier, Shelton Club, defeated Stanley Jones, Park Avenue Club, 17—16, 15—11.

J. P. Carey, New York A. C., defeated L. L. White, Fraternity S. T. C., 9—15, 15—6, 15—11.

E. J. Fixman, City Athletic Club, won from G. M. Shepherd, Crescent Athletic Club, by default.

C. B. Mergentime, City Athletic Club, defeated D. L. Pierce, Army and Navy Club, 15—0, 15—1.

E. W. Bourne, Yale Club, defeated Atwood Violett Jr., Yale Club, 15—11, 12—15, 15—9.

O. C. Stanton, Englewood Field Club defeated Prescott Evarts, Yale Club, 9—15, 15—10, 18—15.

M. H. Hess, City Athletic Club, defeated N. T. Lane, Yale Club, 5—15, 15—2, 15—9.

D. K. Clifford, Harvard Club, defeated W. W. Holden, Yale Club, 15—8, 15—4.

T. L. Bates, Yale Club, defeated W. Leslie, Yale Club, 15—0, 15—0.

H. R. Sutphen Jr., Princeton Club, defeated D. E. Leith, Fraternity S. T. C., 15—6, 15—2.

L. S. Green, City Athletic Club, defeated Harold Ablowich, City Athletic Club, 15—11, 18—16.

W. J. Wilson 3d, Columbia University Club, defeated N. T. Dodd, Yale Club, 15—8, 15—12.

J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated W. L. Jones, Crescent Athletic Club, 15—12, 8—15, 15—10.

Albert Wertheim, City Athletic Club, defeated Warren Jennings, Columbia University Club, 15—12, 15—10.

A. R. Church, Elisabeth Town and Country Club, defeated Morris Cooper Jr., Harvard Club, 10—15, 15—9, 16—8.

A. B. Hyman, City Athletic Club, won from A. K. Thomson, Columbia University Club, by default.

J. L. Wooley, Yale Club, defeated D. M. Ogilvie, Crescent Athletic Club, 17—15, 15—12.

C. W. Comiskey, New York Athletic Club, defeated Daniel Ellis, Shelton Club, 18—15, 10—15, 15—8.

F. J. Gleason, New York Athletic Club, defeated H. W. Fischer, Yale Club, 15—4, 15—1.

M. H. Westerfield, Elisabeth Town and Country Club, defeated J. F. Burke, Army and Navy Club, 15—12, 15—6.

Harvey A. Meyer, City Athletic Club, defeated Frederick Coughtry, Shelton Club, 15—7, 15—8.

G. L. Kaufman, Shelton Club, defeated C. C. Flack, Harvard Club, 15—4, 13—15, 15—10.

G. W. Cobb Jr., Harvard Club, defeated H. C. Taylor, Fraternity S. T. C., 15—1, 15—7.

Dr. J. H. Nolan, New York Athletic Club, defeated J. C. Smalts, Fraternity S. T. C., 15—1, 15—6.

J. N. Hopkinson, Princeton Club, defeated B. L. Lawrence, Yale Club, 15—11, 6—15, 15—12.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Kansas 33, Nebraska 27.
Missouri 28, Drake 21.
Oklahoma A. & M. 54, Iowa State 43.
Chicago 52, Illinois 28.
St. Louis 36, Villanova 25.
Arkansas 29, Rice 11.
Cornell College 36, Monmouth 35.
Eureka 40, Augustana 30.
Ripon 35, Coe 17.
Marquette 39, Des Moines 18.
Beloit 43, Hamline 39.
Springfield 25, Vermont 26.
Holy Cross 31, Boston 22.
Colgate 43, Rochester 34.
Maine 52, Bridgeport N. S. 23.
Columbia 29, Seton Hall 25.
Northeastern 3, Brooklyn P. I. 18.
Middlebury 47, Norwich 29.
Dickinson 67, Temple 31.
Grove City 35, Geneva 26.
Bucknell 53, Susquehanna 35.
Notre Dame 31, Carnegie 19.
Pratt 34, Delaware 23.

PRAIRIE HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING—Second Half

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Saskatoon	6	1	2	31	17	13
Moose Jaw	4	2	3	21	19	10
Regina	1	1	5	12	25	3

SASKATOON DEFEATS REGINA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SASKATOON, Sask.—After holding the Saskatoon Club scoreless for two periods, Regina was forced to admit defeat to the Prairie Hockey League leaders in Regina Friday night, 3 to 0, Millard Wakeford, a youngster who left junior hockey to play as a professional this winter, scored both goals for Saskatoon in the third period. The victory enabled Saskatoon to pick up the two points lost at Moose Jaw Thursday, and once again the locals are leading the league by three points with five more games to play.

TORONTO GETS OFF TO A GOOD START

Is Out to Defend Canadian Assault-at-Arms Title

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—University of Toronto made a good start in the attempt to defend its Canadian Intercollegiate assault-at-arms title here Friday night when, in addition to winning both the individual and team fencing championships, it won five of the eight boxing bouts and three seconds with four victories in the wrestling and one in the boxing while McGill University had three winners, two boxers and one wrestler.

The superiority of the Toronto representatives in the fencing was very marked, Keffer having only two points scored against him while his team mate Dyment, had only six points counted against him.

In the finals on Saturday night, Queen's has seven wrestlers and four boxers; Toronto, six wrestlers and seven boxers; McGill, three wrestlers and five boxers, he summary:

Wrestling

112 Pounds—Silver, McGill, defeated Marshall, Toronto.
118 Pounds—Wallbridge, Queen's, defeated Beyer, McGill.
123 Pounds—Jenner, Toronto, defeated Hale, Queen's.
134 Pounds—Cornell, Queen's, defeated Gordon, McGill.
145 Pounds—Simpson, Queen's, defeated Deprose, Toronto.
158 Pounds—Furber, Toronto, defeated Randazzo, McGill.
174 Pounds—Calnan, Toronto, defeated Quinton, McGill.
Heavyweight—Ketlladze, Queen's, defeated Church, McGill.

Boxing

112 Pounds—Beer, Toronto, defeated Sebright, Queen's, in second round.
118 Pounds—Fell, Toronto, defeated Brain, McGill, in third round.
125 Pounds—Magee, Toronto, defeated Musselman, McGill.
135 Pounds—Sprott, Toronto, defeated White, Queen's, in second round.
145 Pounds—Trudell, McGill, defeated Agnew, Queen's.
160 Pounds—Jackson, Toronto, defeated Jolliffe, Queen's.
175 Pounds—Nicol, Queen's, defeated Boyce, McGill.
Heavyweight—Taylor, McGill, defeated Mahon, Toronto.

Fencing

Individual points scored against—Keffer, Toronto, 2; Dyment, Toronto, 6; Brown, McGill, 16; Desbarats, McGill, 18; McKergon, McGill, 19.

BOSTON HELD TO TIE BY QUEBEC BEAVERS

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	13	4	3	67	37	34
Springfield	10	2	11	59	56	24
Quebec	12	6	10	51	45	30
Providence	10	6	11	68	54	26
New Haven	11	3	15	62	73	25
Philadelphia	9	1	18	58	81	19

The Quebec Beavers held the Boston Tigers, Canadian-American Hockey League leaders, to a 1-to-1 tie at the Boston Arena Friday night before a good-sized crowd. The game was mostly defensive, Boston scoring a lead in the first period and Quebec tying in the second, after which both teams appeared satisfied with a tie excepting when a few openings were taken advantage of. The visitors outskated the locals, but failed to combine or check back as well.

After five minutes in the opening period the Tigers sent on a relief forarwd line and Burke, in center, checked a Quebec attack, sped back to the visiting defense and fired past Lamontagne. After three-quarters of the second period had elapsed Quebec sent a three-man attack down the ice with Gariepy passing from center to Laroche on right wing, and the latter beat Rheaume from close in. The pass was clearly forward. No further scoring took place, although there were a few times when the goalies had busy moments. The referees failed to curtail high sticks, hooking and illegal checks early in the game and soon had difficulty in keeping matters in control, 21 penalties being inflicted. The summary:

BOSTON		QUEBEC
Redding, Frost, lw	rw	Wasnie, Laroche, Boucher
J. Contant, Burke, Field, c	c	Murray, Gariepy
Taylor, Manning, rw	lw	Quenneville, Sorrell
Mackey, Desmarais, ld	rd	McVicar
Oatman, rd	ld	Halderson, Bennett
Rheaume, g	g	Lamontagne

Score—Boston 1, Quebec 1. Goals—Burke for Boston; Laroche for Quebec. Referees—Gerald Wiggett and Ernest Doody. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

TORONTO GIRLS WIN FROM QUEEN'S SIX

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Two goals in final period gave the University of Toronto ladies a 3-to-2 victory over the Queen's University girls here Friday night, and the Blue and White thereby won the round with the Tri-color team by 8 to 4. The winners scored the only goal of the first period, but the visitors came through with two in the last three minutes of the second period to cut the locals' lead on the round to two goals.

The winners staged a strong offensive at the start of the third period and in seven minutes were a goal ahead in the game and four goals up on the round. Queen's made a determined attack during the remainder of the period, but found a strong defense and Miss Tilson in goal turned aside a couple of hard shots.

For the winners, Miss Norma Bateman and Miss Eileen Ditchburn were the most prominent, with Misses Mary Rowland, Erma Beach and Gladys Simmons being the best of the losers.

TORONTO		QUEEN'S
Ditchburn, Hillard, lw	rw	Barrington, Gordon
Bateman, Murphy, c	c	Beach, Devine
Langley, Kellock, rw	lw	Simmons, Adelt
Powell, ld	rd	Rowland
Mooney, rd	ld	Whattam
Tilson, g	g	McNab

Score—University of Toronto 2, Queen's University 2. Goals—Ditchburn 2, Bateman, for Toronto; Beach, Simmons, for Queen's. Referee—F. Waghorne. Time—Three 15m. periods.

HOPPE'S LEAD REDUCED

NEW YORK (AP)—W. F. Hoppe's lead in the American League three-cushion billiard series was cut to half a game Friday night when he lost to A. G. Kieckhefer while Allen Hall, who holds the runner up position, defeated Alfred de Oro. Kieckhefer won by 50 to 37 in 49 innings, scoring a high run of four to six for Hoppe. Hall topped de Oro 50 to 41 in 58 innings. Hall had a high run of six to seven for his rival.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON IS HONORED

NEW YORK—Sir Thomas J. Lipton was the guest of honor at a dinner given last night at the Ritz Carlton Hotel by Fleet Captain Alfred V. Guidet of the Atlantic Yacht Club. Following the dinner Sir Thomas made the formal presentation of a cup to be held by the club and raced for by yachts of the international star class in Gravesend Bay.

VOIGHT WINS FINALS

PALM BEACH, Fla.—A scintillating round of 69 in the morning enabled George J. Voight of Washington to win the finals of the South Florida amateur golf championship from Edward Heid, ranking amateur of St. Louis. The capital star's margin was 5 up and 4 to play in 36 holes.

IREX III IS AGAIN STAR-CLASS WINNER

Takes First Race of Mid-Winter Trophy Series

MIDWINTER CHALLENGE TROPHY STANDING

Yacht, Club and Country	Pts.
Irex III, New Rochelle Y. C., U. S.	8
Budsal II, North Fork Y. C., U. S.	7
Sinkin' Susie, Southern Y. C., U. S.	6
South Wind II, So. Norwalk Y. C., U. S.	5
Fleet Star, Atlantic Y. C., U. S.	4
Midge II, Nahant D. C., U. S.	3
Delfin, Havana Y. C., Cuba	2
Ciclon, Cienfuegos, Y. C., Cuba	1

HAVANA—Irex III, representing the Western Long Island Sound fleet, won the first race in the International Star Class series for the Mid-Winter Challenge Cup off this port Friday, thereby duplicating its performance of Thursday when it won the opening race for the Pan-American Trophy. Eight yachts started in Friday's race, six of them representing fleets of the United States while the other two represented Cuban fleets. The Cuban yachts finished seventh and eighth.

Friday's race was over a triangular course three times round for a total of 10 miles. Conditions were good with a 20-knot breeze blowing. Budsal II, the Peconic Bay fleet's representative, held the lead over the first two legs of the race with Sinkin' Susie of the New Orleans Gulf fleet in second place, but on the final leg Skipper E. A. Ratsey brought his yacht through to victory in an elapsed time of 1h. 29m. 48s. Budsal II finished in 1h. 30m. 50s., with Sinkin' Susie, third in 1h. 30m. 55s. The summary:

Yacht and Fleet.	Finish H.M.S.
Irex III, Western L. I.	1:29:48
Budsal II, Peconic Bays	1:30:50
Sinkin' Susie, New Orleans Gulf	1:30:55
South Wind II, Central L. I. S.	1:31:02
Fleet Star, Gravesend Bay	1:32:00
Midge II, Massachusetts Coast	1:32:05
Delfin, Flota de la Habana	Not timed
Ciclon, Bahia Cienfuegos	Not timed

DARTMOUTH HAS A FAIR OUTLOOK

Squad of 24 Men Have Been Picked for Varsity Swimming Team

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HANOVER, N. H.—Dartmouth College's prospects for a successful swimming season will depend on several factors this year. In the first place, many of last year's stars have been lost by graduation, and in the second place, there are an unusual number of men out for the team who are as yet untried in varsity competition. Coach S. C. Hazelton has tentatively picked 24 men, who will form the nucleus of this year's team. They have begun to point for the Intercollegiate League contests, in which Dartmouth has always stood high.

This year's squad is captained by J. W. Bryant '29, who has been outstanding in dashes for three years. He has been a consistent winner, and in the only meet thus far this season won easy first places in both the 50 and 100-yard swims. Supporting Bryant in these events are G. M. Boughton '28 and C. A. Sorrerio '29, who have had previous experience on the team.

In the longer swims, such as the 440-yard, there is a great deal left to conjecture. Against Columbia, new men took Dartmouth's only place, although the race was not done in remarkable time. W. H. Birnie '30, the first place winner is experiencing his first year on the team, and looked good, although Hazelton expects to devote a great deal of his time to this event. The third place winner, J. W. Irving '29 is a light man, but has good prospects during the next few years, if he continues to improve.

Although Dartmouth is at present in the midst of final examinations, which last for nearly two weeks, Hazelton has had the greater part of his squad working out in the Spaulding pool daily. It has always been the policy of the Dartmouth athletic departments not to suspend athletics during examination time.

Perhaps the Green at present is strongest in the diving events. K. B. Michael '29, Intercollegiate fancy diving champion, has been ineligible for the first semester, but he will be back with the squad for the remainder of the meets. He has been the outstanding man on the Dartmouth team for three years, and has consistently won his event. Other divers came to the fore during his absence this year, the foremost being R. H. Leigh '29, who took first place against Columbia. Not as spectacular as Michael, he nevertheless showed consistent work which merited his promotion to first man. In addition to these men, Hazelton has at his disposal J. C. Hubbard '29 and J. W. Stewart '28, both of whom have been out for the team for two years. However, the burden of defending the Green in this event will naturally fall on the shoulders of Michael.

Dartmouth is fairly well fortified in the breast-stroke, with two veterans again returning this year. They are Willard Isham '28 and L. B. Rogers '29, who have consistently divided points between them. Besides Rogers and Isham, two sophomores have shown some promise, they being A. F. McGrath '30 and M. K. Just '30.

The only other event on the Dartmouth schedule is the back-stroke, and so far only three men have merited recognition in this race. William McCaw '29, who is a veteran, is the only performer upon whom Dartmouth can rely on a place in any meet. He is a finished performer, with three years' experience behind him. Supporting him, Hazelton has picked E. M. Jennings Jr. '28, who is stepping into varsity competition for the first time, and C. E. Born '29. No sophomores are outstanding and Hazelton will have to wait another year for freshman material to come up. This year Dartmouth is supporting a freshman swimming team, which meets various preparatory schools in New England in regular meets. This loss of freshmen, which has heretofore bolstered the Green's chances, is necessitated by the adoption of the three year rule in swimming as in other sports.

In all, Hazelton, although having a fairly good team to coach, cannot be as optimistic as in former years. The loss of promising freshmen, and the failure of some of the better prospects to come through, have left him with a great deal of work on hand in order to give Dartmouth a winning team. The overwhelming defeat of Columbia in the first league contest shows that the Green is potentially strong, although many of the races were closely contested.

In conjunction with the league swimming meets, the Dartmouth water polo team will meet the same opponents as the swimming team in a league schedule. For coach of this new sport, Dartmouth has secured Robert J. Delehanty, former Worcester Academy mentor. As this is a new sport for Dartmouth, Delehanty has done remarkably well in teaching the game to the fellows, and now has a large squad, captained by B. H. Brown '28, working at the fundamentals of the game.

THREE FINALS IN DAY'S PLAY

Fred Doig, Dr. Trimble and R. A. Musgrove Capture Curling Trophies

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—Half of the 12 trophies of the fortieth annual Bonspiel of the Manitoba Curling Association found their new home Friday night, after the biggest day of the gathering so far, which saw three finals played off and a fine start made in the MacDonald Brier event, open to semifinalists in eight of the big events of the Bonspiel.

Friday's winners were Fred Doig of Glenboro, in the Sir John C. Eaton event for visitors, his victory over H. R. Janz of Elgin, in the final, sending the second cup of the Bonspiel to Glenboro; Dr. Trimble of Dauphin, in the Jerry Robinson single rink district event, who defeated Hopper of the Agricultural College, in the last round, and R. A. Musgrove of Boissevain, who went through to victory in the White competition for veterans, his final victim being Low of Deen Lodge. These winners are now added to the list of trophy winners already decided—H. McDonald of Deer Lodge, in the Purity Flour; Dudley Cline of Glenboro, in the Walker Theater, and Archie McConaghy of Neepawa, in the Campbell event for honorary life members.

Other Finalists

The other six events of the Bonspiel enter what is hoped to be the last day. Kenneth Watson, St. Johns, and Gordon Hudson, Strathcona, will meet in the final of the Dingwall event; E. McKittrick, Brandon, and Howard Wood, Granite, will battle for the Birks trophy; McLeod, Saskatoon, and Edgar Rutledge, Fort William, will contest the last round of the Hudson's Bay event; Watson will appear in his second final against his clubmate, Jack Sangster, in the Kiewel; Kerr Dunlop and Samuel Mairs will face Gordon Hudson and Ness Wise in the last round of the Black and Armstrong double rink district event; and Joseph Gallant of the Thistle, is out in the final bracket of the new Free Press event for city curlers, waiting a decision to be reached between Watson and Gilstannard, both of the St. Johns club.

Many games in the MacDonald Brier event brought out three semifinalists Friday, Howard Wood, Gordon Hudson and Cline battling their way to that stage. A new rink is sure to represent Manitoba in the Dominion championship play-down at Toronto at the end of the month, for last year's winner, James Congalton of the Granite, was the victim in his second game Friday to McDonald of the Telephones, who came close to making history by forcing Howard Wood of the Granite into an extra end before acknowledging defeat in the big classic of the Bonspiel. Rinks left to contest the other semifinal bracket are Hugh McDonald of Deer Lodge and Joseph Gallant of the Thistle.

Sir John Eaton Event

Fred Doig of Glenboro took the second trophy back there when he won the final round of the Sir John C. Eaton event from H. R. Janz of Elgin.

The Glenboro men's hitting was too good for the Elgin rink, but the latter put up a good battle against their more experienced opponents.

Doig took the lead at the start, but Janz counted in the fifth and sixth to cut down the deficit to a single point. The game was won and lost in the next end where Doig played a perfect last rock to take out the Elgin shot rock for a count of four. Doig again counted in the next two ends and tucked the game safely away.

Musgrove of Boissevain, won the White competition for veterans for the second year in succession, giving Low of Deer Lodge, little chance with his accurate drawing. The Boissevain rink piled up a big lead and the result was never in doubt after a few ends had been played.

Two St. Johns rinks did battle in the semifinal of the Dingwall, honors of the game going to Watson over Jack Sangster by a good margin. The Watsons boys started off with a rush, scoring two in the first end and two in the second and were never headed.

McLeod of Saskatoon entered the last stage of the Hudson's Bay event when he won from Congalton of the Granite. He got into trouble in the opening ends, and was four down playing the third. He put up a good battle after that and scored two in the tenth, but eventually went down.

St. Paul rinks finally got into the prize class, Mairs and Dunlop entering the final of the Black and Armstrong, a double rink competition. The St. Paul rinks scored their victory over two skips from the Civic Club, of Winnipeg. Dunlop defeated McHardy, 13 to 12, after a stirring battle, while Mairs finished strongly to down Nicholas, 13 to 10.

WRIGHT HEADS THE LIST

MONTREAL, Que. (AP)—John A. Wright Jr., Canadian men's singles champion and member of the Davis Cup team, has been ranked No. 1 in the Province of Quebec Lawn Tennis Association's list for 1927. Wright's Davis Cup partner, Willard F. Crocker, is rated as No. 2, while C. W. Aikman, the Mount Royal Club veteran, is third. Several other players are not ranked because of insufficient data on their playing.

COLLEGE

RUMANIA ADOPTS FRESH POLICY

Bratianu Is Seeking a Foreign Loan—Leu Stabilization Sought

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—Rumania seems to be on the point of creating her N. E. P. which, however, bears little resemblance to the New Economic Policy of Lenin.

At the close of the World War, although politically triumphant, Rumania was financially and economically exhausted. Its industry was temporarily destroyed, it had nothing to export, the productivity of its fields very appreciably decreased, and its money rapidly depreciated, the Rumanian leu still being the cheapest money in all southeast Europe.

In order to improve this very critical situation, the National-Liberal Party which has governed Rumania most of the time since the war, introduced a special economic system, that of "self-help" or "indigenous financing." The purpose was to foster the development of industry and to preserve Rumania as a field for the exclusive investment of native capital. The Government sought to attain these ends by imposing very high tariffs on imports, by the control of exports, by discriminating against foreign capital, by a strict control of all contracts with foreign firms, by obliging foreign stock companies, operating in Rumania, to place 51 per cent of their stock in native hands, by taxing foreign capital very heavily, and by excluding foreign skilled workers from all industrial undertakings.

The opposition parties, and especially the National-Peasant Party, attributes the fall of the leu, the poverty of the peasants, the scarcity of capital, the poor condition of the state railroads, roads, public buildings and the Post Office Department, as well as low wages, high taxes and business stagnation to the economic policy of the Liberal Party, which they have opposed relentlessly and incessantly, advocating lower tariffs, foreign loans, the stabilization of the leu, the granting of credit to the villagers, the discounting of all aid given to artificial industries and the improvement of public works. One of the main points in the economic program of the National-Peasant Party is to attract foreign capital into the country and to grant it the same conditions enjoyed by native capital.

Finally the Liberal Party itself has accepted the point of view of their opponents. At any rate they have admitted that their policy of "self-help" has not given satisfactory results and the present Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Vintila Bratianu, who is the author of the Liberal policy, is himself hunting a foreign loan. He is trying to stabilize the leu and claims to be willing to remove the discriminations against foreign investors. He has sent Rumanian representatives to France to find foreign capital and has invited French experts to visit Bucharest.

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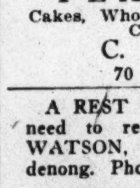
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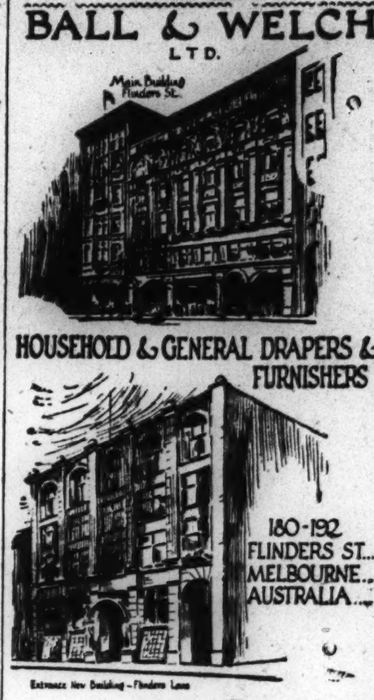

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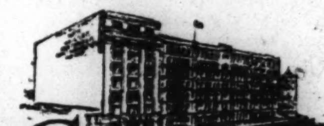
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BAGDAD MAY GET BIG BRIDGE OVER TIGRIS FOR ROAD

German Idea of Line to Link Persian Gulf With Europe Now Less Remote

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The German dream of a railway to connect Europe with the Persian Gulf is brought within measurable distance of fulfillment by an expert report drawn up for the British Government by Brig.-Gen. Frederick D. Hammond.

General Hammond has been inquiring into the entire question of the management and working of the railways in Irak. The most important of these railways is a meter-gauge line some 450 miles in length, built by the British since the war to connect the Persian Gulf at Basrah with Bagdad, the capital of Irak, and from there on to Kirkuk a thriving country town 104 miles southeast of Mosul.

There is also a standard gauge line 74 miles long built by the Germans before the war, from Bagdad to Samarrah, as part of their projected but never completed railway from Europe to Bagdad. The Bagdad-Samarrah line was extended by the British for temporary military reasons during the war, a further 112 miles northward through the desert to Shargat on the Tigris River, some 70 miles south of Mosul. The country between Samarrah and Mosul is practically uninhabited; that between Kirkuk and Mosul crosses the best wheat and barley-growing area in Irak.

General Hammond proposes the extension of the railway on the meter-guage from Kirkuk to Mosul, thereby tapping rich traffic and bringing Mosul into railway communication with the Persian Gulf.

The total cost of these and minor developments, including the building of a new bridge over the Tigris River at Bagdad, he estimates at just over £2,000,000. He suggests that this should be borrowed under a guarantee from the British Government to support Irak credit.

General Hammond also discusses the prospects of carrying the railway westward from Mosul to join the Syrian railway system built by the Germans as part of their Bagdad scheme before the war. This system which is on the standard European 4ft. 8½-inch gauge, now terminates at Nisibin, 130 miles northeast from Mosul. This connection would place Irak in rail communication with the whole of Syria and Turkey in Asia.

SPIRES ERECTED IN MELBOURNE

Work on St. Paul's Anglican Cathedral Is Proceeding Apace

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The first of the three spires which are being added to St. Paul's Anglican Cathedral here has now been completed and the crowning stone and a graceful bronze finial have been hoisted into position 178 feet above the street level. The building of the three spires will complete the cathedral, the work, which has been made possible by a sum of £70,000 raised by public subscription, being already well forward. The main feature of the work is the third spire, which will rise to a height of 314 feet in the center of the building at the northern end.

Great interest from an architectural point of view attaches to the building of the spires. The original builders of the cathedral gave it a foundation and body of stone; those engaged in completing the edifice today are adding feet and girders of steel. To bind the steel into the face of the building in such a way that it would not mar the design, it was necessary to cut channels into the masonry and recover the surface with fresh stone after the girders had been placed in position. In the case of the main tower and spire the girders take the form of four legs or struts driven deep into the ground at each corner of the tower and sloping upward to the platform where the spire begins. The spire is built over the frame which bears all the weight of the spire —3200 tons. The sloping steel struts are buried in the sides of the cathedral, and when they are finished nothing will reveal their presence.

ARABS STILL USING MARIA THERESA COINS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Blanket-clad Bedouins in the deserts of Arabia still pay for camels and dates with silver coins bearing the effigy of an Austrian queen who lived more than 100 years ago. These coins are Maria Theresa dollars, not unlike American 50-cent pieces in size and shape.

Samuel Montagu & Co., the London silver merchants, say in their latest Annual Bulletin Letter: "One of the curiosities of silver coinage is the minting, more or less continuous, of the Maria Theresa dollar, still bearing its antique design with the date 1780." The output of the Vienna mint in 1927 was $15,561,000.

HOLLYWOOD PRODUCER LAUDS BRITISH FILMS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Sidney Olcott, a film producer who came from Hollywood recently to direct the efforts of the British Lion Film Corporation, Ltd., was entertained at luncheon at the Carlton Hotel. He announced that his first effort would be a screen adaptation of Edgar Wallace's "The Ringer."

Mr. Olcott, a Canadian of Irish extraction, is no stranger here, having before the war superintended pioneer films in London and Ireland. "Britain has splendid talent," he said. "Most of it is working in Hollywood. If you cannot get it back from America you must rediscover it in your midst, for it is there."

Stable in London Becomes a Chapel

Henry Venn Hostel of Church Missionary Society Extends Its Usefulness

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The stable attached to an old London house has just been transformed into a quiet chapel. This is at the new Henry Venn Hostel of the Church Missionary Society, which was opened for the accommodation of postgraduate students in London taking courses in education, languages and comparative religion.

"We wanted the quietest part of the house for a chapel," Canon E. S. Daniell, late of Uganda, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "and we decided that this was the old stable. The walls are treated and distempered in gray and Japanese blue. There are of course no pews, only dark oak, wheel backed chairs to match the table, which for 200 years stood in a Staffordshire church. When the latter was restored recently, a friend of the hostel bought it and presented it to us."

LABOR OFFICE AIDS REFUGEES

Great Work Done in Repatriating Homeless Russians and Armenians

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The problem of finding employment for Russian and Armenian refugees is in process of solution through the combined efforts of the League of Nations and the International Labor Office, it appears from a statement issued by the latter.

At the end of 1918 there were in Siberia nearly 500,000 prisoners of war and interned soldiers unable to return to their homes. The League of Nations charged Dr. Nansen, as High Commissioner, with the task of organizing the repatriation of these prisoners. His efforts were so successful that by 1922 he had arranged for the return to their respective countries of some 450,000 prisoners belonging to 26 different nationalities.

Meanwhile it had become necessary to deal with the problem of some 500,000 Russian refugees scattered throughout the different countries of Europe and China. By various means the number of unemployed among these refugees was reduced to less than 200,000 by 1925, at which date the duty of finding employment for refugees was transferred to the International Labor Office.

There now remain some 180,000 to be dealt with. In addition there were in 1924 300,000 Armenian refugees of whom 200,000 were unemployed. This figure, thanks to the efforts of the International Labor Office, has been reduced to about 60,000.

Altogether, since the transfer of the refugee work to the Labor Office, the number of unemployed refugees has been reduced from 400,000 to about 250,000. Out of these 35,000 have been dealt with directly through the efforts of the Refugee Service of the International Labor Office and placed in employment either in Europe, America or Australia. Quite recently measures have been taken by the office for the establishment of 5000 Armenian refugees in Syria.

UNION IS ADVOCATED OF TWO RHODESIAS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BULAWAYO—Further expression of the hope that the northern and southern Rhodesias will one day link their destinies to one another was made by the Premier of southern Rhodesia, H. N. Moffat, in a message to the country. Mr. Moffat hoped that during this year the first steps would be taken "in the matter of the union of northern and southern Rhodesia, which, even if delayed and not accomplished next year, is, I am sure, bound to come.

"When Cecil Rhodes spoke of the dominant north he must have contemplated one united Rhodesia, and his dreams will find expression at the next session of Parliament. We will also consider, and I hope lay down, what I regard as the foundation of our future native policy, the most important question which all South Africa has to deal with."

AMERICAN GAS INCOME

American Gas & Electric's net income for the year ended Dec. 31 is equal after dividends on $6 preferred to $6.53 a share on 1,905,223 no-par common shares, compared with $8.12 a share on 1,314,180 common shares outstanding at end of 1926.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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NOTICE OF CHANGE OF CORPORATE NAME

The undersigned officers of Poina Progressive Benefit Association, Inc., a corporation organized under the laws of Massachusetts, located in Boston, county of Suffolk, hereby gives notice that said corporation by an affirmative vote of at least two thirds of the members entitled to vote at a meeting called for the purpose and by articles of amendment duly executed according to law by the proper officers of said corporation, duly approved by the Commissioner of Insurance and by the Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation and filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of chapter 155 of the General Laws, as amended by chapter 379 of the Acts of 1926, voted to change its name and adopt the name of Polonnoe Progressive Benefit Association, Inc. ABRAHAM GOREN, President; MAX MANSTERMAN, Treasurer; N. SHERMAN, JACOB KRAMER, JACOB WINOCOOR, HARRY STERN, SAM WINER, HYMAN GOODMAN, JOE BARISH, Majority of Directors.

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TAMPA (Continued)

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Fort Myers—Broadway News Company.
Hollywood—Law's News Agency.
Jacksonville—The Union News Co., Stand No. 1, Terminal Station; H. & W. B. Drew Co., 48 West Bay St.; Britt's Magazine Store, 1830 Main St.; Melton's Store, 1909 Main St.
Miami—World News Company, Flagler St. and N. E. 2nd Ave.; The Arcade Store, 124 Central Arcade; Schwartz News Agency, 79 East Flagler St.
New Smyrna—City News Stand, 147 Canal St.
Orlando — McLaughlin's Drug Store, 9 West Church St.
Palm Beach—Paramount News Shop.
Pensacola—Barry L. Shepeard, 36 North Palafax Ave.
St. Petersburg—World News Stand.
West Palm Beach—Post Office News Co., 3 Post Office Arcade; West Palm Beach News Agency, 108½ North Olive Ave.; Harry Dagon's News Stand, Clematis and Poinsettia Aves.
Tampa—Florida News Stand, Franklin St.

GEORGIA

Atlanta—Piedmont Hotel; World News Co., 9½ Marietta St.; Henry Grady Hotel News Stand; Brown & Allen, Terminal Station; John Williams Fruit Co., 150 Peachtree St.; Atlanta Biltmore Hotel News Stand.
Augusta—Bon Air Hotel News Stand; Steve's Place, 1140 Broad St.
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NORTH CAROLINA

Asheville—Fater's, 3 Haywood St.
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Raleigh—Sir Walter Hotel News Stand.
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DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Largest Prime Factor

Few will undertake to contradict the mathematician who has figured that 2,147,483,647 is the largest prime factor; that is, the largest number which is evenly divisible by no other whole number except itself and one.

Detroit News: In response to the great public demand, it is thought the broadcasting of speeches made in the United States Senate is not probable for a long time.

THE SOURCE

It is said that hair for the best violin bows comes from white horses.

Arkansas Gazette: According to the Chicago Tribune there are people in Arkansas still voting for Andrew Jackson. Possibly there are people in Arkansas who haven't heard that the war with England is over, but we never elect one of them mayor of our leading city.

Sun Power

A square mile of sunshine will furnish at least 3,000,000 horsepower, according to a professor of engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who is working on equipment for catching and storing this power.

Indianapolis News: Milliners say that a woman must have a hat for every occasion, but a husband may feel that there are many times when there is no occasion for a hat.

How Long Is an Acre?

If an acre were exactly square, the length of each side would be 208 feet 8.52 inches.

Boston Transcript: There would seem to be something in a name when Miss Hildegarde Schwinghammer wins a nail-driving contest at the University of Minnesota.

To the Fore

Maine in 1876 was the first State to abolish capital punishment.

Portland Oregonian: New Jersey school superintendent asked 632 boys "Who would you like to be if you were not yourself?" Critics of the present generation will please note that 363 picked Colonel Lindbergh and that Jesse James didn't get a vote.

The Monitor Reader

1. How should flimsy and dainty handkerchiefs be laundered?—*Household Arts Page.*
2. What were Cicero's views on house building?—*Home Forum.*
3. What old alibi cropping out once every four years has been outgrown?—*World's Opinion.*
4. How many ways are there of making an honest living?—*Odds and Ends.*
5. How are the youth of Europe making friends across borderlines?—*Educational.*
6. How can coal consumers reduce their annual fuel bill 19 per cent?—*Household Page.*

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN YESTERDAY'S MONITOR

What They Say

P. R. WILLIAMS: "The approaching election has little if any place in the discussion of the financial outlook. Altogether there seems to be no catastrophe that American business men cannot cope with."

DR. W. A. EVANS: "The lunch counter and soda fountain custom or habit is taking the space formerly used to supply the drug-taking custom or habit, and that is more of a gain than a loss to health."

SENATOR BORAH: "If the women are not in politics to protect the home, who will protect it?"

WILLIAM SHEPHERD: "Installment buying won't go until the American home goes."

JAMES J. MONTAGUE: "Pilsudski appears to be a positive Pole."

A Thought for Today

THE benefits we receive must be rendered again line for line, deed for deed, cent for cent, to somebody. Beware of too much good staying in your hand.—*Emerson*

In Lighter Vein

Awarded Prizes Maybe

A saxophone factory was destroyed by fire last week. The rumor that several onlookers were arrested for deliberately impeding the firemen, says the Passing Show, is now denied.

Passing Show

Departing Guest: "You advertise this as the best hotel in town?"
Proprietor: "It sure is."
Guest: "Well, that may be a fine boost for the hotel, but it's a mean knock for the town."

Alley-Oop!

The Queen's first glimpse of the capital of the new world she entered upon today came as she stood, on the arm of Secretary of State Kellogg.—News item in the *Social Beacon* (St. Louis, Mo.).

The Other's Fault

Mother (reprovingly): "I don't like to hear that my boy is at the foot of his class."

Junior: "But it isn't my fault, Mother. The boy who is usually at the foot of the class is out this week."

That's Just the Trouble

"Some of these taxi drivers are good. They can turn around on a dime."

"Yes, but they charge thirty cents for doing it!"—*Judge.*

Perfect Fit

Tailor: "That overcoat fits you like a glove."

Customer: "So I see! The sleeves do cover my hands."

The World Is Getting Better

"The Lady Who Lied"
Monday and Tuesday Only
—From a movie program in San Luis Obispo (Calif.).

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1928 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Porto Rico and Freedom

THE effort of the Speaker of the House and the president of the Senate of the Porto Rican Government to reach the heart of the American people through a message intrusted to Colonel Lindbergh asking for greater freedom has at least had the effect to bring before the public again the question as to the present status of the inhabitants of that "Enchanted Isle." It has also brought out in the explanation given by these officials a statement of the desires of the leaders, who presumably represent public opinion.

It appears that while Porto Ricans rejoice in the citizenship to which, by the decision of the Supreme Court, they are entitled under the Jones Act, they desire above all else entire control of insular affairs. They would elect their own governor, enact laws without oversight or supervision from Washington, and, in brief, assume the full sovereignty of the continental states. There is, however, one important exception. They would retain the privilege of sending their products duty free to the States while holding all revenues locally collected to defray expenses of government. The ground for this one exception is the poverty of the island and the fact that it is being rehabilitated after centuries of exploitation for the benefit of a small group of grandees who were quite willing that the masses of the people should continue in poverty and ignorance.

What may seem at first like presumption on the part of the sponsors of the message, upon careful consideration may appear to be well founded. It is both natural and commendable for Porto Ricans awakening to political consciousness to desire the fullest liberty compatible with allegiance to the United States. None can gainsay the soundness of this proposition. But to grant full state sovereignty with no external power of veto or control of legislation before the mass of citizens is prepared wisely to exercise such sovereignty is highly questionable. Such a degree of independence instead of making for progress might have the opposite effect.

Development of the capacity for self-government should precede the exercise of that sovereign right. The system of education instituted in Porto Rico under the authority of the United States, with public schools for all children, with a university and a normal college, has done much toward supplanting the darkness of ignorance with the light of intelligence. But development of civic consciousness is not rapid, and not until the generation educated under the flag of the United States has arrived at the stature of manhood, and has had additional training in the school of political experience, will the body politic be prepared to carry on a just and righteous government, administered for the benefit of all.

Meanwhile, what better course could these island dwellers pursue than to make the best of the splendid opportunity they now possess to prepare for full citizenship carrying all the prerogatives of citizens of the continental states? That the people are civically alert is seen in the demand of the women for full suffrage. And it should not be overlooked that years before the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted in the United States, Porto Rico, by a popular plebiscite, established prohibition as the law of the island; and this in face of the fact that a large quantity of alcohol was manufactured annually as a by-product of the sugar industry.

The progress made by the Porto Ricans in education and the higher ideals of citizenship has been extraordinary. Much is yet to be accomplished. Under the present governor, the ties of good will between the United States and her island daughter have been greatly strengthened, and the outlook has never been so bright as it is at present. Patience on the part of the islanders and further preparation for self-government will hasten the day when all the ideals of "El Bill Jones," as the act which granted citizenship is commonly termed, will be fully realized.

The Water-Power Inquiry

BY WHAT amounted, actually, to a compromise vote in the United States Senate, it has been decided to place upon the Federal Trade Commission the duty of investigating the water-power industry originally proposed by Senator Walsh of Montana, who contemplated the appointment of a special senatorial committee. It may be that the Senate's action in deciding upon an alternate plan will be criticized by those who see, or claim to see, a too radical departure from the original plan. It is observed that both Senator George, Democrat, from the State of Georgia, the mover of the substitute resolution, and Senator Watson, Republican, of Indiana, its seconder, had originally opposed the plan to authorize an investigation.

The original Walsh resolution proposed an investigation into the political activities of the power corporations in an effort to influence state and municipal regulatory commissions, as well as contributions made to the campaigns of candidates for the House of Representatives. The substitute, or George resolution, provides only for an investigation into the financing of water-power and holding corporations and the contributions made by them to presidential and senatorial election campaigns since 1923.

As to the importance of the inquiry, either as originally proposed or as finally decided upon by the compromise, there can be no question or serious doubt. It would be gratifying were it possible to state with equal certainty the conviction that it will be conducted as thoroughly and as comprehensively under the limitations imposed as under the broader authority proposed by Senator Walsh. It is well known that the power interests, through their officials at home and through agents and attorneys in Washington, have exerted every possible influence in an effort to avert or defeat any federal investigation into their affairs. So insistent have they been in conducting their campaign that efforts are now being made to enact measures limiting or restricting lobbyist activities at the national capital.

Senator Walsh has made no secret of his conviction that the Federal Trade Commission, or its chairman at least, is not sympathetic with the movement to inquire fully into the affairs of the power companies. But any predisposition in this direction—assuming that it exists—may be offset by the direction providing for open hearings, and the further requirement that the commission shall report its findings to the Senate monthly. The public, if sufficiently interested, can provide a sure safeguard against any form of official indifference.

The Ends of Economy

ECONOMY to President Coolidge is not merely a political policy: it is a philosophy—a philosophy of public service. Coolidge economy—and Mr. Coolidge has defined the word as clearly by his acts as he has by his phrases—is not simply paring the budget and conserving the appropriations. It is not, indeed, an end, but a means to an end, a vehicle he believes to better living and greater happiness.

Such thoughts as these characterize the President's recent semiannual address to his department heads, and they are also to be found, expressed and implied, in many of his state papers. When Calvin Coolidge discusses the affairs of government, he has in thought an economical government, and because Coolidge economy has so distinguished the Administration in Washington for the last five years, it is enlightening to examine more fully the content of this philosophy.

Referring to his regard for the federal budget system and its faithful maintenance, the President avers that its "real purpose is nothing less than the true and scientific progress of humanity." Rather grandiloquent words, these, but to Mr. Coolidge they have a very concrete and far-reaching meaning. How concrete and how far-reaching he explains as follows:

> For the unemployed it makes the prospect of employment more certain. For the employed it makes hours shorter, tasks lighter, wages higher and positions more permanent. It makes the cost of food and clothing less. It reduces rents. It makes the home easier to buy, and, having been bought, easier to pay for. . . . The ability comes for broadening educational advantages. Leisure is secured for the better appreciation of literature, art, and music. . . . Our efforts are not based upon mean and sordid materialism, but are inspired by a desire to promote the mental, moral, and spiritual welfare of the people.

The taxpayers of the United States have read these words of the President with the same appreciation and approval that they expressed at the polls in 1924. They have watched the Administration transmute promises into practice, and in the watching it is fair to conclude that they have hoped their state and municipal governments would eventually lay hold of a similar program of economy and bring its advantages more closely home. In recent years savings effected through federal tax reduction have been more than swallowed up by the mounting appropriations of city and state agencies, whose expenditures and taxes have been rapidly pyramiding. It is apparent that if the reduction is to be confined to Washington, little burden will be lifted from the average taxpayer.

In the small things as well as the large, President Coolidge has been careful to apply a wise economy. Appropriations from Congress have been considered as maximum expenditures, not minimum, and by virtue of reserve balances acquired in this field alone, fully $330,000,000 has been saved, a figure which exceeds the amount which the engineers estimate is required for Mississippi flood protection!

President Coolidge speaks with restraint when he says that the economy of his Administration "has the hearty indorsement of the taxpayers." He is not only serving the Nation of the present, but he is setting a precedent in government operation which a future executive will find it difficult to violate.

Improving Relations in the Balkans

AT THE present time three Balkan states—Bulgaria, Jugoslavia and Rumania—are commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of events connected with the Russo-Turkish war, which resulted in the liberation of Bulgaria and the acquiring of an additional degree of freedom by the other two countries. A half-century ago much harmony and good will existed among these three peoples and they worked together enthusiastically and ardently for a common cause. Now, however, they do not co-operate in a common celebration.

This is due to the uncertainty and rivalry caused by two great international processes of liquidation. For years the Balkan peoples have been expecting the final liquidation of European Turkey. However, before the rancors aroused by that issue had been assuaged, there came the sudden liquidation of a still larger state, Austria-Hungary.

From these events, some states gained more than others, securing areas claimed by others. Serbia and Rumania profited most of all, and after them came Greece. All of these states received territories and populations claimed by Bulgaria. Rumania took Dobrudja; Greece, Thrace and a part of Macedonia; and Serbia a large part of Macedonia. It was as though a new land had been opened up to homesteaders. Bulgaria staked out her claims and rushed to take possession of them, but others ousted her from the lands she chose. And most important of all is the fact that Bulgaria maintains that the areas she had set her heart on getting are inhabited by Bulgarians. She says that she was not just scrambling for property at the opening up of a new tract, but was aiming at unification.

This unequal division of the territories of two former European states, which has resulted in the vast enlargement of three powers and the utter defeat of a fourth, has produced bitter enmity in Bulgaria, continually nursed and accentuated by the Macedonian Revolutionary Organization. The audacious and remarkably capable and persistent revolutionists comprising this organization live for the most part in Bulgaria, but they operate in Serbian Macedonia, from which they have fled at one time or another and where they have homes, property and relatives. Their aim is to make conditions there so uncertain that the Macedonian question will pass beyond Belgrade to the capitals of Europe and become an international matter. So far they have succeeded in calling the attention of the press of the world to Macedonia and in preventing an effective Balkan rapprochement.

However, the situation is by no means without hope. Bulgarian-Rumanian relations are improving, as are the relations between Bulgaria and Greece. Future relations between Bulgaria and Serbia depend to a large extent on the great powers. If the Macedonian revolutionists become convinced that they cannot provoke another war by their violent acts, and if the Serbian Government can be induced to introduce a more beneficent régime in South Serbia, Bulgaria and Jugoslavia will probably come to an understanding, which most of the people in both countries ardently desire. The coming spring will be a critical time. The issue depends on the amount of funds and encouragement given to the Macedonian Revolutionary Organization by interested outside powers and upon the ability of the Government at Belgrade to establish a sufficiently fair administration to allay the dissatisfaction of Jugoslavia's Macedonian subjects.

The Musician and His Message

SLIGHT means answer as well as the most ample for the production of music of a good sort, according to proof offered by a performer who is touring the United States this season. Small volume of tone serves artistic ends as well as large, and a simple mechanism works to as desirable an outcome as a complicated one. A sounding-box, a finger-board, a half-dozen strings and a row of frets give essentially all that a piano, an organ or an orchestra does. A guitar in the hands of a man like Andres Segovia is the equivalent, as far as execution and expression go, of almost any array of instruments and players that can be imagined.

Praise for Mr. Segovia as an explorer in a special field granted, the thing achieved by him is doubtless as old as civilization. Far from being out of due course, it may probably be counted among the common happenings of history. If he, employing an elementary mechanism, has been able to attain perfection of melody, harmony, counterpoint and rhythm, other persons must have had the same power from the beginning of time; regardless of the æsthetic theory and the structural basis on which melody, harmony, counterpoint and rhythm were built. The thought imparted and the feeling aroused by the musician constitute the main matter; and if a guitarist of the twentieth century, A. D., puts the message through, in all reason a musician of the eleventh century, B. C., with nothing to strum upon but a frail, crude harp, should have spoken with complete effect to the head and heart of his listeners.

Music, under ordinary description, is referred to as a modern art, developed from the experiments of writers of cantatas and madrigals who flourished three or four hundred years ago. No question of the truth of that, if music is counted as a repertory of songs, operas, quartets, symphonies, piano pieces and organ pieces conceived according to rules of key or notions of dissonance. But music in such a view subjects people to the rather tyrannical whim of a composer; bending their intelligence and their emotion this way or that as some old master or some new pretender to mastery dictates. By another outlook, music may reside in the instrument rather than in the score, and may be a way by which player communicates directly with hearer. Then the period may be what it will, music becomes the touch of Segovia upon the wire, or perchance that of a Homeric bard upon the sinew.

Random Ramblings

An airplane service is being organized for the transportation of fruits and vegetables from California to Eastern markets This doubtless will mean higher quality, and probably higher prices.

The Chicago Cubs will give each player three uniforms this year with the provision that a fresh suit be worn daily on the diamond. Another movement on foot to keep baseball clean!

A New York bank has to bore holes in its walls to move $1,000,000,000 to its new building. That isn't the first great fortune, however, that has gone into a hole.

It is reported that by decree even the small boys of Italy are to wear black shirts. It is not necessary to issue an edict to that effect in many countries.

The fact that shatter proof glass has now been perfected should not induce those folks who live in glass houses to start throwing stones.

One of the locomotives on an English railroad has been named "Sherlock Holmes." Doubtless because it keeps always on the track.

Almost any boy can tell you where the fifth wheel of an automobile is, but how many know where the fifth wheel of a wagon is?

From some of the films which appear in the motion picture theaters it would seem that the censors needed a finer screen.

Congress is again trying to find some way to induce patrons of the mail to stamp out the postal deficit.

A man usually has more success in running his business when he refuses to let it drive him.

Melons may belong to the cucurbitaceous family, but after all they are just melons.

'Tis caste that makes the outcast.

Down the Bay in a Cutter

AN EARLY morning haze hangs over the harbor, a cold wind snaps across the concrete piers at the Battery, waves dash and break over the unprotected piers, and a pair of cutters strain at their moorings, impatient, seemingly, to be off on their daily voyage to the lower harbor.

A procession wends its way from the barge office down the pier, led by "Commodore" Cassidy and including a group of customs officers with their uniform hats in their hands to be donned when they board the larger ships, immigration officers, doctors in khaki uniforms, and so forth. The representatives of the press—a group of newspapermen and photographers—stand aside while the august officers of the Government clamber down the side of the pier, and with varying degrees of grace and agility leap to the gunwale of the bobbing cutter.

Then come the members of the press. Passes inspected and found to be in good order by the "Commodore," they get aboard as best they can and make their way to the tiny cabin of the cutter, already filled to overflowing with the dignitaries who have preceded the members of the newspaper fraternity. Standing room is at a premium, but as the little craft backs out of the pier and heads down the bay, even the crowded cabin is preferable to the after deck, across which the biting winds of New York Harbor blow, or the forward deck, which is swept by spray as the tug—called a "cutter" by courtesy—plows her nose into each succeeding wave.

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The Battery recedes from view, Ellis Island is passed to port, as the cutter speeds down the harbor. An incoming ferryboat, crowded with early commuters from Staten Island, passes; astern may be seen the Boston boat coming out of the East River enroute to its North River pier. A string of barges passes in the convoy of a tug, and beyond them is a pair of lighters coming across the harbor from the Jersey shore, a railroad tug propelling them toward their destination and enlivening the scene by its strident whistles, indicating its direction to approaching craft.

As Ellis Island is left astern, the scene changes. The smaller craft of the upper harbor do not have occasion to come down here and a row of nondescript freighters at anchor becomes the object of interest of those sufficiently fortunate to have one of the two small windows on either side of the cutter's cabin. Riding far out of water, ten feet or more above their waterline, their gaunt red hulls and black superstructures present a picture of the world's commerce, for, shortly, they will move to their berths in Brooklyn or Jersey City, receive a load of automobiles, of grain, of manufactured goods or locomotives, and be off on another of their cruises, perhaps to the Orient, to Africa, to South America, or a port nearer by.

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Their flags snap briskly in the early morning wind—those which have thought to display their colors, for freight ships at anchor are not always awake to punctilious attention to marine etiquette—as they bob up and down at their anchorge. A seaman on one leans idly over the rail, gazing indifferently at our cutter as we pass. The name of his ship is indistinguishable. Where does he hail from? Is this his first visit to New York, or are the ports of the world so old a story to him that a mere return to New York is too insignificant an event to become excited over?

We leave this fleet and speed on toward Staten Island. Braving the wind and spray by leaving the stuffy cabin, one may catch a glimpse of the picturesque scene in the lower harbor. Taking a firm grasp on the handrail which runs along the side of the cabin wall, one works his way slowly forward. Either the haze which hung over the harbor when we started has lifted, or there is less smoke and fog nearer the harbor's mouth. We have been out thirty minutes, and we are nearing the fleet of inbound ships.

Sheer ahead, her three great red, white and blue funnels bulking large in the morning sun, is the Leviathan, pride of the American merchant marine and flagship of the United States Lines, the Government's transatlantic steamship line and the only one of note engaged in this trade which flies the flag of the United States. Astern of the Leviathan is a Hamburg-America liner, with her two stolid, upright funnels of buff, and red and black tips. Inevitably, there would be a Cunarder or two arriving at New York on a Monday morning and there they are, the Laconia and a sister astern of her.

Other flags and other lines are represented in the array of shipping awaiting our visit. On one is the yellow flag, indicating that the visit of the inspectors from the Quarantine Station has not yet been completed. Before we go down to the ships lying at anchor in the Narrows under the frowning guns of Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton, we stop to touch alongside a United Fruit liner, which somehow has slipped up into the harbor and is awaiting the inspection at a point within the harbor proper.

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Our little ship is a scene of activity. Immigration officers, customs men, doctors, bestir themselves, and certain members of each group gather together their belongings and prepare to board her. We come alongside, a plank is thrown over to her open port from our upper deck and our passengers go aboard. We back away and head for another ship near by, fresh from South America.

Then, for the Leviathan! Most of the government representatives aboard are "working the Levi" that morning, and almost without exception, the newspaper and camera men are heading for her. We take another look at the group of ships stretching out in line toward the open sea—almost all flying foreign flags, for the flag of the United States is rarely seen on incoming liners from foreign ports—and then ascend the steps to the upper deck of the cutter. (Actually, the "upper deck" is merely the roof of the cabin.)

Our captain, a subordinate officer in the coast guard, maneuvers us alongside, the wide port of the Leviathan is thrown open and we edge in toward her. Gazing upward, her curving black sides appear to stretch on up interminably. Far above, we see heads leaning over the railing, scanning us curiously, to see what type of people it can be who will come down so early in the morning on a bobbing little tug. We wave to them; someone extends a witticism; the plank is thrown aboard the Leviathan and the exciting transfer begins.

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The "Commodore" stands at the end of the plank on the tug, permitting only those with uniforms or some badge of authority to go aboard. After all such have gone aboard, the press detail charges toward the ladder. It is on an angle of more than 45 degrees. One crosses the stretch of open water between the bobbing tug and the steadier liner, reaches the top of the ladder, feels a strong arm catch hold and help him around the ladder's top into the ship, and he is on the Leviathan.

The cameramen come aboard with their heavy impedimenta in the nonchalant way that these energetic seekers after "good shots" make any hazardous journey, for it is all in their day's work to climb along the string pieces of bridges under construction, or to the peaks of new buildings and other unique places, so that the present undertaking is a minor matter.

We go up to the purser's office, scan the passenger lists and seek out our quarry, usually by no means evasive. Next the ship, after preliminary examinations, up anchors, and when we glance out of a window we see the Statue of Liberty abeam, and realize that we have been under way ten or fifteen minutes. The "voyage" on the liner to her dock is a pleasant interlude after our more thrilling journey down this same stretch of water in a government cutter.

F. S.

From the World's Great Capitals—Rome

ROME

IN AT least one branch of the public administration, namely, the Foreign Office Department, the process of "Fascistization," to use a term familiar in Italy, is almost complete. Signor Mussolini has controlled this department from the very first day he took in his own hands the reins of government over five years ago, and he has been remarkably successful in bringing the Italian Foreign Office service into harmony with the new ideals of the Fascist state. Of all the governmental departments the Foreign Office has the lowest number of employees, about 450, and the great majority of them formerly belonged to what is generally termed "the old school." Practically all the ambassadors and other high officials who were closely connected with the previous Liberal administrations have been placed on the retired list, and the most careful attention has been given to the choice of new recruits for Italy's diplomacy.

During the past year over 120 picked Fascists entered the diplomatic and consular services. The competitive examinations held for the vacant posts were extremely difficult, but the preliminary qualification required from every candidate was his absolute devotion to the Duce and to the Fascist cause. Accordingly only those holding the Fascist membership card were allowed to take part in these examinations, and the final choice among the successful candidates was left in the hands of Signor Dino Grandi, the Undersecretary of State at the Foreign Office. Moreover, a number of Fascist deputies and journalists have been appointed consul-generals in several important towns in Europe and in America, and many more posts are expected to be filled in this way during the current year.

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The new excavations which have been started on the Palatine Hill have for their ultimate object the unearthing of the Palace of Augustus. A wall nearly 200 feet long and about 36 feet high has already come to light, and it is hoped that some good marbles and other artistic objects which once adorned the residence of the Cæsars will later be discovered. The Palace of Augustus actually consisted of several buildings, including a temple and two well-stocked libraries of Greek and Latin books. It is known, however, that many of the imperial buildings were buried in earthquakes during the Middle Ages, and there are hopes that a part of their treasures may still be recovered from their remains. The buildings were adorned by more than 100 columns of alabaster and rare marbles, the porticoes contained several marble statues, while the interior was lavishly decorated with panels and medallions, artistic gems and cameos.

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Signor Mussolini has instructed Senator Guglielmo Marconi, in his capacity of president of the National Council of Scientific Research, as to the objects at which that body is to aim, as well as the manner in which he wishes it to be directed. The Duce's message to Senator Marconi makes it clear that he intends to play a leading part himself in the organization of general scientific research, and in deciding how and by whom Italy is to be represented at international scientific and other congresses.

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Next June Turin will witness one of the most brilliant pageant festivals ever held in Italy. Details of the historical tournament or "carosello" have already been published; several members of the Italian royal family and of the Italian aristocratic houses will take part in it. The pageant will illustrate three salient epochs in the history of the House of Savoy—those of Duke Emmanuele Filiberto, the restorer of the state, of King Vittorio Amedeo II, founder of the Italian monarchy, and of King Carlo Alberto, who began the wars of Italian independence. The pageant will be made up of three groups of sixty-four knights, each wearing the picturesque costumes of the times; there will also be a group of forty mounted ladies, who will be adorned with the coat of arms of the cities conquered by Emmanuele Filiberto. Every knight and lady will have a retinue of nobles, all clothed in uniforms of the respective period. The three companies will make several evolutions, galloping in groups and en masse. The Duke of Aosta is personally looking after all details of the pageant, and nothing will be omitted to make the performance a faithful reproduction of the various epochs referred to.

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Fascist Italy has now its new labor song, and the leaders of the Fascist trade unions trust that it will become more popular among Italian laborers, whose work for the mother country it extols. The stirring verses were written by Edmondo Rossoni, the leader of the Fascist Syndicates, and Libero Bovio, a well-known Neapolitan poet. Signor Pietro Mascagni, the famous composer, set to music the anthem, which was sung for the first time at the San Carlos Opera House in Naples. So great was the success that it was encored three times, the audience showing the greatest enthusiasm. The anthem was also played by the municipal band of Naples in the large Piazza del Plebiscito, and the chorus was this time provided by about 10,000 people who easily caught the refrain. Rome, too, has been afforded an opportunity of hearing the Fascist labor anthem, and its rendering by the orchestra and the chorus of the Augusteo Concert Hall was similarly a great success.

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Signor Mussolini has decided that the huge planetarium, which was constructed by the German firm of Zeiss for the famous astronomical institute at Hamburg, and which was turned over to Italy as part of the war indemnity, shall be installed in Rome. A special building will be erected to house the big instrument, and it is hoped to give the first public show in October next, on the anniversary of the Fascist Revolution. The planetarium is a kind of cinematograph which gives a perfect panoramic view of the skies and the various constellations with all their intricate motion. A special motor in the planetarium produces the oscillatory movement of the earth with the consequent variations in the configuration of the skies.

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In his last public pronouncement Count Volpi, the Finance Minister, declared that the Government had no intention of levying new taxes, as those now in force were sufficient to bring the necessary revenue. It does not seem, however, that this promise is to be strictly maintained, for it is stated that the Government is planning to collect 20 lire (a little over a dollar) per annum from every person having the degree of "doctor." This tax will affect all those who have graduated in an Italian university, for in this country a university education always leads to a doctor's degree. The state, therefore, will receive quite a large sum each year for, on the one hand, there will certainly be very few Italian men and women who will give up the title of doctor in order to save such a small sum, and, on the other, there are several hundreds of thousands Italians who are entitled to this distinction. Perhaps the only distinguished person in Italy who will not have to pay this new tax will be Signor Mussolini, unless degrees conferred honoris causa are included for this purpose.

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For the last few months workers have been engaged in the demolition of the old barracks at Magnanapoli, near the Quirinal Palace and above the Forum of Trajan. The local antiquity board was confident that in the course of its demolition some important archæological discovery might be made, and their hopes were indeed well based. After the demolition of the outer walls there came to light a stretch of ancient Roman remains of the highest interest; they are believed to have formed part of the exchange market of Imperial Rome.